REGISTERED No. 17—1874.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,892.—New Series. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* will for the future be as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
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a line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
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In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable number of special contracts may be made.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied in Nonpareil, or the smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

Domestic Occurrences: Each—Rupees 2.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE MALABAR COAST, CEYLON, MADRAS, AND CALCUTTA.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Contract with Government, despatch Steamers as above with Mails, Passengers, and Cargo, every fourteen days.

The Steam-ship "BURMAH," 1,081 Tons, 142 H.P., Commander T. Sanders, will be despatched on THURSDAY, the 28th May 1874, at 4 P.M.

	May 1874.		June
Leaves BOMBAY	28	Leaves Madras	12
„ Carwar	30	„ Coconada	14
„ Narrakal	June 3	„ Vizagapatam	15
„ Allepy	4	„ Bimlipatam	15
„ Tuticorin	5	„ Gopaulpore	16
„ Colombo	6	„ False Point	17
„ Galle	7	Arrives at CALCUTTA	19
„ Negapatam	10		

Cargo for Singapore and China can be booked by the Steamers on this line hence or from intermediate ports for transhipment at Galle to the Messageries Maritime Company's Steamers, which run regularly.

During the South-west Monsoon, viz., from 17th May 1874, to the end of August exceptin at Carwar, it is uncertain whether communication can be maintained with the ports on the Malabar Coast. The Steamers will however, call at these ports weather permitting. Passengers can almost always be landed at Narrakal, six miles north of Cochin, and at Alleppey.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH THE PERSIAN GULF, via KURRACHEE.

Interchanging Cargo and Passengers at Busreh, to and from Bagdad, with the Euphrates and Tigris Steam Navigation Company.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, will despatch a Steamer every 14 days to the Persian Gulf, touching at KURRACHEE, GUADUR, MUSCAT, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO, BUSREH, and occasionally at BAHREIN, KOWEIT, and MAHOMERAH.

The s. s. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May, 1874, at 2 P.M.

	May 1874.		June 1874.
Leave BOMBAY	22	Leave BUSREH	10
„ Kurrachee	26	„ Mahoonerah	16
„ Guadur	27	„ Fao	19
„ Muscat	29	„ Koweit	12
„ Bunder Abbas	31	„ Bushire	12
„ Linga	June 2	„ Linga	15
„ Bahrein	4	„ Bunder Abbas	16
„ Bushire	6	„ Muscat	18
„ Fao	6	„ Guadur	20
„ Mahoonerah	6	„ Kurrachee	23
Arrive BUSREH	7	Arrive BOMBAY	26

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH KURRACHEE

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (Limited), under Mail Contract with Government, and in connection with the weekly service from England, will during the fair Season despatch a Steamer to Kurrachee every FRIDAY, at 2 o'clock.

The Steam-ship PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, 200 H.P., Commander J. R. Gavin, will be despatched on FRIDAY, the 22nd May 1874, at 2 P.M.

The s.s. KURRACHEE, 510 Tons, 120 H.P., Commander C. C. D. Hutcheson, will be despatched on WEDNESDAY, the 27th May 1874, at 2 P.M.

N.B.—No Cargo will be received on the day of sailing.

W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

(To Leave 26th May.)

THE fine s. s. HUTTON, 2,340 Tons, F. W. Hodges, Commander, belonging to Messrs. Joseh Heold & Co., has accommodation of a superior description in a Saloon built on deck, for first-class passengers only, and is fitted with a Ladies' Saloon, Smoking-room, Bath-rooms, Ice-house, and Punkahs.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL ..... Rs. 500

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on Board at moderate prices,

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 21st April 1874.

WILSON LINE.

LIVERPOOL VIA SUEZ CANAL.

To leave about 20th May.

THE s.s. PALERMO, 1230 Tons Register, has excellent accommodation for a limited number of First-class Passengers, and carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For Passage and further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
W. NICOL & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th April 1874.

LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

WILL LEAVE ABOUT 25TH MAY.

THE new Steamer "SOUTH WYNE," 1,158 Tons, classed 100 A 1 at Lloyd's, built specially for the East India Trade, with Cabins on deck, having accommodation for Twenty Passengers.

Rates of Passage Money:

To Liverpool ..... Rs. 500
To Marseilles ..... „ 300
To London ..... „ 300

Exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board.

For further particulars apply to

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.
FINLAY, MUIR & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 13th May 1874.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. Rubattino & Co., Genoa.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE

GENOA	and	BOMBAY
on the 24th,		on the 1st
of each month.		

PASSENGERS RATES.

(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
To Aden	£22	£15	£8	Including Wines. Without food.
Suez	26	22	8	
Port Said	28	24	9	
Alexandria	29	25	9 10	
Messina	50	34	14	
Naples	50	34	14	
Leghorn	50	34	14	
Genoa	50	34	14	
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)	53	35	14-10	

Children under 3 years, free of charge. Children not above 10 years, half fare.

NEXT STEAMER FROM BOMBAY:—

"INDIA," to sail on MONDAY, 1st June 1874.
"PERSIA," to sail on WEDNESDAY, 1st July 1874.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day or two previous to sailing.

For hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c. apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 9 Hummum Street.

Bombay, 1st January 1874.

HULSE'S SILVERING PASTE,

WARRANTED NOT TO CONTAIN ANY MERCURY,

For Cleaning and Reviving Electro Plate, Harness Mountings, &c.

BRASS AND COPPER ARTICLES EFFECTIVELY PLATED WITH THIS PASTE IN A QUARTER OF AN HOUR.

In pots, at Rs. 2 and 4 each.

Full directions with each Pot.

PREPARED ONLY

BY

HULSE AND NEPHEW,
MEDICAL HALL, AGRA.

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Monday, the 25th May, 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massawa.

THE P. & O Co.'s S. S. AVOCA, (1,481 Tons, and 250 H.P.,) Captain Chas. Fraser, will Leave for Southampton as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Suez Brindisi, Venice, Marseilles, &c.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal, in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Cargo for Liverpool will be forwarded either direct or by Steamer to London or Southampton, and thence by rail or steamer.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Massawa on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M., in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Massawa, at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 1st June 1874, at 3 P.M., from Massawa.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,983 tons and 500 H.P.,) Captain H. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any chest of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's Office before noon, on Friday, the 29th May.

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 18th May 1874.

EXTRA STEAMER VIA SUEZ CANAL.

SUEZ CANAL ROUTE.

THE P. & O. S. N. Company will DESPATCH the Steam-ship CHINA (2,010 Tons, and 420 H. P.,) as an EXTRA STEAMER to LONDON on SATURDAY, the 23rd instant.

For Freight and Passage apply to

F. D. PARKER, Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 12th May 1874.

VAUGHAN-JONES, "STANDARD"

GINGER BRANDY

AND

ORANGE BITTERS.

Qualities as supplied to the Gold Coast Expedition.

These celebrated Cordials are the "very things" for hot climates.

Manufactured and bottled under REVENUE INSPECTION in London, and protected to Consumers by New Style Capsule. The Celebrated "STANDA D" CHERRY BRANDY, &c. to be had of all Dealers, and Wholesale (only) at

5, WATER LANE, LONDON

Ask for VAUGHAN-JONES.

ONE BOX OF CLARKE'S B 41 PILLS

IS warranted to cure all discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex, acquired or constitutional, Gravel and Pains in the Back. Sold in Boxes, 4s 6d each, by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors.

Sole Proprietor, F. J. CLARKE,
APOTHECARIES' HALL, LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

EXPORT AGENTS.

Burgoyne, Burbidges and Co., Coleman Street, London.
New ery and Sons, 37 Newgate Street, London.
Barclay and Sons, 95 Farringdon Street, London.
Sang r and Sons, Oxford Street, London.
And all the London Whol sale Houses.

AGENTS FOR THE BENGAL PRESIDENCY.

S ith, Sta treet and Co.; Bathgate and Co., Calcutta.

AGENTS FOR THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Treacher and Co.; Bolton and Co.

AGENTS FOR THE MADRAS PRESIDENCY.

Barrie and Co; De Beaux and Co; Scott, Mascurine and Co.

AGENT FOR RANGOON.

Dr. F. Maynard, Medical Hall.

SARSAPARILLA.

WILKINSON'S ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, prescribed by the Faculty for Purifying the Blood, Debility, Liver Complaints, and freeing the system from the effects of Mercury; exclusively used in India and the Colonies as a Prevention to Tropical Diseases.

"Superior preparation that may always be relied upon."—Sir Astley Cooper.

"We are in every respect satisfied with it."—Lancet.

"We recommend your Sarsaparilla as the best."—Medical Review.

Sold in ½, ¼, and Pint Bottles.

Caution.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address, also Trade Mark (W in a Diamond,)

AROMATIC TINCTURE OF QUINOIDINE.

For the prevention of Fever, Ague, and effects of Malaria.

An unfailing remedy.

It may be mentioned that those who, during the campaign in the Crimea, daily took a small quantity, passed entirely unharmed through the raking fire of Fever and Dysentery that thinned the ranks around them.

Sold in Half and Quarter-pint Bottles.

Prepared only by Thos. Wilkinson, 270, Regent Street, London.

BOMBAY.

Wholesale and Retail Agents, Treacher & Co., Limited, Medical Hall, Byculla and Fort, Poona.

And of all the principal Firms in India and the Colonies.

VIRGIN CORK.

FOR FERNERIES, ROCKWORK, ARBOURS, WINDOW BASKETS, FLOWER STANDS, GROTTOS BRACKETS, CASCADES, and for covering old walls; also as a protection from the rays of the Sun.

THE LONDON AND LISBON CORKWOOD COMPANY, Limited, of 28 Upper Thames Street, London, will execute orders for VIRGIN CORK, packed in Canvas, on the following terms:—

Cost and Freight to Bombay 50 shillings per cwt., payment by Draft at sight on a London House, in Exchange for Bill of Lading

J. & E. ATKINSON,

WHOLESALE AND EXPORT PERFUMERY, AND FANCY SOAP MANUFACTURERS,

24, OLD BOND STREET, LONDON,

ESTABLISHED 1799.

EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDALS.

LONDON.....1862—PRIZE MEDAL.
PARIS .....1867—ONLY SILVER MEDAL.
CORDOVA....1872—ONLY MEDAL AWARDED.
LIMA .....1872—THE SILVER MEDAL.
VIENNA.....1873—GRAND MEDAL—"PROGRESS."

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED WHITE ROSE AND OTHER PERFUMES.

ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED EAU DE COLOGNE.
ATKINSON'S CELEBRATED BROWN WINDSOR SOAP, &c.

N.B.—All Perfumes, Lavender Waters, Eau de Cologne, &c., manufactured "in Bond," and shipped duty free at great reduction.

PRICE LIST ON APPLICATION.

CAUTION.—Many spurious imitations are now sold of Messrs. J. & E. Atkinson's Goods; orders should therefore be sent direct or through commission houses of repute. Their goods are kept by all respectable dealers throughout the World.

Wholesale Agents in Bombay..... D. S. KEMP & Co.

"THE TERAI HAT."

A SOFT HAT FOR WARM CLIMATES.

Can be folded and closely packed without damage. Especially adapted for travelling purposes.

MESSRS. ANDRE, HATTERS,

127, NEW BOND STREET, LONDON,

Direct the attention of Ladies and Gentlemen to their New "TERAI HAT," highly recommended by HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONOURABLE THE LATE EARL MAYO. The Right Honourable EARL WICKLOW. The Right Honourable EARL NORTHBROOK. Lieut.-Col. THOS. BAUGH, Almorah, N. W. Provinces. Major OWEN TUDOR BURNE, &c., &c., &c.

Forwarded retail post free to any part of India, price 23s. 6d. Trade Orders promptly attended to.

Sir,—I am happy to be able to speak in the highest terms of your "Terai Hat," for EASE, COMFORT, CONVENIENCE OF PACKING, AND DURABILITY. Although the Hat is hardly a sufficient protection for the head in the extreme heat of the Plains of India, YET FOR ALL WORK IN THE HILLS AT ALL SEASONS, FOR JOURNEYS, AND FOR GENERAL WEAR IN THE COOLER WEATHER IN THE PLAINS, it is admirably adapted. The late Earl of Mayo constantly wore your "Terai Hat," which was recommended to him by Colonel Ramsay.

I remain, yours faithfully,

O. T. BURNE,

Late Secretary to His Excellency the late Earl of Mayo.

ENGLISH GOODS

(Via Suez Canal)

AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN,

India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 TO 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD,

Corner of Cheapside, London,

ESTABLISHED 1843,

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

PATTERNS FREE,

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture,	Boots and Shoes,
Musical Instruments,	Wines and Spirits,
Ironmongery,	Ales and Beers,
Fire-arms,	Preserved Provisions,
Agricultural Implements,	Stationery,
Cutlery,	Perfumery,
Carriages,	Books,
Saddlery and Harness,	Toys, &c.; &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

Terms.—Not less than 25 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance, drawn for at 60 days' sight.

Parcels not exceeding fifty pounds in weight and 2 feet by 1 foot by 1 foot in size, and £20 in value, are conveyed from London to any Post Town in India, at a uniform charge of

1s. 6d. per lb.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, St. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

TO SAIL ABOUT 1ST JUNE.

THE Magnificent Steamer TARAENSE, Captain Brookins, 1,500 Tons burden, has First-class Saloon accommodation on deck for a large number of Passengers.

FARE ..... Rs. 500.

For Plans of Vessel and Passage apply to

KING, KING, & Co.,
4, Church Lane, Bombay.

THEATRE ROYAL, GRANT ROAD.

MISS CARRY GEORGE'S

DRAMATIC AND BURLESQUE COMPANY.

FRIDAY, 22ND MAY,

The very successful Burlesque

CINDERELLA,

Preceded by the Petite Comedy,

THE VALET-DE-SHAM.

SATURDAY, 23RD MAY,

The Great Sensational Drama,

LEAH,

THE JEWISH MAIDEN.

NOTICE.—REDUCTION IN THE PRICES TO THE DRESS CIRCLE, Rs. 4.

Family Tickets for Dress Circle only are issued at Messrs. SOUNDY & Co.'s.

DRESS CIRCLE	Rs. 4	UPPER CIRCLE	Rs. 2
STALLS	„ 3	PIT	„ 1

Doors open at half-past 8; commence at 9.

MR. JAMES POUTZ is authorized to SIGN our FIRM by procuration from THIS DATE.

GEORGE LOCKHART & Co.

Bombay, 22nd May 1874.

NOTICE.—Any persons having any CLAIM on, or owing any MONEY to, the Estate of the late Captain HENRY TOLFREY CHRISTIE, of the Bombay Infantry, are hereby requested to intimate the same to the Undersigned on or before the 1st of July 1874.

GEORGE F. BERRY, Lieutenant-Colonel,
56th Regt., President, Committee of Adjustment.

Kurrachee, 15th May 1874.

NOTICE TO HER MAJESTY'S JUSTICES OF THE PEACE, BOMBAY.—I hereby give Notice, that a MEETING of Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the City of Bombay will be HELD at the Town Hall, on FRIDAY, the 29th instant, at half-past four o'clock in the afternoon, for the purpose of ELECTING a MEMBER of the MUNICIPAL CORPORATION in room of R. A. Dallas, Esquire, LL.D., resigned.

HORACE W. BARKER,
Acting Clerk to Her Majesty's Justices of the Peace.

Bombay, Fort Police Court, 20th May 1874.

TENDERS are invited for the supply of ARTICLES of DIETS, WINES, SPIRITS, &c., and PETTY SUPPLIES for the use of the GOKULDASS TEJPAL HOSPITAL.

2. Lists of the Articles to be supplied are kept and can be copied at the Apothecary's Quarters at the Hospital.

3. Sealed Tenders will be received by the Apothecary at the Hospital up till noon of the 29th instant, and are to be addressed to the Surgeon in charge of the Hospital.

4. A deposit of Rupees One Thousand (Rs. 1,000) must accompany each Tender.

5. The Committee reserved does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

T. G. HEWLETT,
Surgeon Major, Gokuldass Tejpal Hospital.

21st May 1874.

NOTIFICATION.—In consequence of the RESIGNATION of Mr. HEEBJEEBHOY HORMUSJEE SHROFF, a vacancy has occurred in the representation of Ward No. 5, (Khara Talao, Koombarwala, Kamatipoora, and Byculla) in the Municipal Corporation of the City of Bombay.

And I hereby give NOTICE, that under Sections 6 and 9 of the Municipal Act, I have appointed Mr. ELETON by the Ratepayers of a MEMBER for the said Ward will be held at the Girgaum Police Court, on MONDAY, the 8th proximo. The Poll will be opened at 9 A.M. and closed at 6 P.M.

A list of Electors for the Ward is now published, and may be seen at the Municipal Commissioner's Office, the Girgaum Police Court, and Koombarwada or Kamatipoora Police Chowkies, as provided by Section 7 of the said Act.

Voting papers can be obtained from the Polling Officer at the Girgaum Police Court on the day appointed for the election, and must be filled in English alone, and signed in the presence of the Polling Officer.

E. W. RAVENSCROFT,
Acting Municipal Commissioner.

Municipal Commissioner's Office, Bombay, 19th May 1874.

FOR SALE, now landing from the American Barque ISAAC LINCOLN, from Boston direct, viz.:—

8,000 cases refined Kerosine Oil.
100 bales American Drills.
350 barrels Rosin.
300 cases Spirits of Turpentine.
100 cases Chairs.
1, 2 and 3 inches American Boards and Planks.

For terms apply to

DOSSABHOY MERWANJEE & Co.,
No. 7, Parsee Bazaar Street.

Bombay, 21st May 1874.

MANILLA CIGARS.

A REALLY EXQUISITE PARCEL has just been cleared by the Undersigned. They strongly advise Smokers to lay in a supply.

1 BOX OF 100, Rs. 8.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

FRIEDRICHSHALL WATER.

A Supply of this very valuable Mineral Water has reached us from the Springs. It is a remedy which is now freely used in medical practice, and prescribed throughout the civilized world for derangements of the Liver, Stomach, and other organs, and it is especially adapted for such complaints in this country. Its effect is gentle and gradual, and it neither requires a particular diet nor the slightest interruption to one's usual business.

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

KINLOCH'S WINES, &c.

Stocks of these are again replenished, and we have to offer the following, which we do not hesitate to say, cannot be surpassed in this market:—

	Per dozen Rs.
SHERRY—Reform	15
„ Virgin	17
„ Diamond	21
„ Amontillado	28
PORT—Double Diamond	22
CATALAN—White	15
CLARET—St. Julien	21
HOCH—Rudesheim	23
CHABLIS—Superior	18
CHAMPAGNE—Quarts	30
„ Pints	16
MOSELLE—Quarts	32
„ Pints	16
BRANDY—Royal Cognac	19
„ Raynard's	27
WHISKEY—Fine old Irish	24

D. S. KEMP & CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, 7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE
BOMBAY.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

WANTED, a respectable person to act as STEWARDESS in a steamer leaving Bombay for England.—Apply to Mr. SMITH, Apollo Bunder.

TO BE LET, FURNISHED, a BUNGALOW on Malabar Hill, from the 5th June. First-rate exposure to the sea breeze, good Piano and Billiard Table. Rent Rs. 250. Address "M. M." care of *Gazette* Office.

TO LET (in Middle Colaba), an Upper Storied HOUSE, just vacated by A. G. Pestonjee, Esquire. For particulars apply on the premises.

THE FOLLOWING

IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 18th May, 1872, from a old inhabitant of Horningsham, near Warminster, Wilts:—

"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent Medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills, I am 79 years old.

Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully,

To the Proprietors of L.S.
NORTON'S CAMOMILE, PILLS London."

BY ROYAL COMMAND.

JOSEPH GILLOTT'S CELEBRATED STEEL PEN.

By all Dealers throughout the World.

APPROACH OF THE MONSOON.

SUPERIOR WATERPROOF CLOTHING.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY

INVITE INSPECTION to the large STOCK just landed, which has been SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED for INDIAN WEAR:—

		Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Fine Drab Vulcanized Cambric, light and strong, will resist the most severe weather and not stick	Coats	10 0	12 8
Best Drab Vulcanized Nainsook, the lightest material produced, that can be relied on, very strong and durable	Entire Suit.	18 0	20 0
	Coats	13 0	15 0
	Entire Suit.	20 0	23 0
Inverness Capes, made of the above material, *most useful* to those who take *horse exercise*, thoroughly covering the body, and keeping a dry saddle		25 0	28 0
A Speciality for Ladies:—Sleeve Mantles with reversible Hoods (which can be detached when required), made of the best light India Cloth. Length from 48 to 52 inches		33 0	37 0
Waterproof Sheeting, best quality, 72 inches wide, per yard		6 8	7 8
Umbrellas: Best Brown Italian Silk, with strong Paragon Frames	Gent's	10 8	12 0
	Ladies'	8 8	9 8
Stout Alpaca		6 8	7 8

THE OVERLAND KIT WAREHOUSE.

23 & 24, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

HATS AND HELMETS.

ALL the newest SHAPES, Manufactured by LINCOLN, BENNETT, and ELLWOOD and SONS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Brown Felt Round High Crown	7 8	White Regulation Helmets	20 0
Black Round Crown	6 8	Gilt Spikes and Chains for the above	15 0
Brown High Square Crown	8 8	Ellwood's Shooting Cork and Felt covered with White Drill	15 0
Black Soft Round Crown	8 8	Ellwood Drab Air Chamber Shooting	15 0
Black Soft Felt High Square Crown	8 8	Pith Helmet, covered with Drill or Cloth, the same shape as new Regulation	12 8
Drab Felt Round Crown	6 8	Pith Helmet, covered with Water-proof Cloth, very light	12 8
Black Quez with ventilated Air Space	7 8	Tweed Travelling Hats	5 0
Drab Ditto Ditto	7 8	Tweed Ditto Caps	5 0
Best Black Dress Hats Lincoln and Bennett	15 0	Scotch Cap Glengarrys	5 0
Best Drab Do. Do.	12 8		

OFFICE SUITS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Blue Serge Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0	Coloured Alpaca Double Breasted, Best Quality	13 0
„ „ Trousers	12 0	Brown Holland Suits	14 0
Serge (in all colours), Double Breasted Sac Coat	13 0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat	10 0
„ Trousers	9 0	„ „ Trousers (1st Quality.)	5 8
Black Paramatta Double Breasted Sac Coat	18 0	White Linen Drill Sac Coat (2nd Quality.)	9 8
„ Single Breasted	16 0	„ „ Trousers (2nd Quality.)	5 8
Black Alpaca Double Breasted Best Quality	15 0	Striped Cotton Drill Trousers	3 8

RIDING AND SHIKARING SUITS.

	Rs. as.		Rs. as.
Bedford Cord Riding Coat	30 0	Brown Flax Shikaring Coat	10 0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	23 0	„ „ Trousers or Breeches	6 0
Whip Cord Riding Coat	27 0	Golf Coat	15 0
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	21 0	Cummerbund Trousers	14 0
White Cord Riding Coat	20 0	Cap	3 8
„ „ Trousers or Breeches	15 0	Norfolk Jacket, well suited for Travelling, from	18 0
Brown Khakee Suits	14 0	Pea Jacket and Overcoats, from	30 to 45 0

A FRESH STOCK OF KID GLOVES, IN ALL COLOURS.

TEN PER CENT. DISCOUNT FOR PROMPT CASH.

BADHAM AND COMPANY.

23, RAMPART ROW. BOMBAY.

MILLINERY ESTABLISHMENT.

MRS. LAKE,

MILLINER, DRESS MAKER, OUTFITTER, SILK MERCER, &c.

ESTABLISHED IN 1851.

UXBRIDGE HOUSE, 7, CLARE ROAD, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

FOR THE HOT SEASON.

FOR SALE, light sound HUNGARIAN WINES in 1 dozen Cases, *Red* and *White*, Rs. 15 and 18 each. Apply to the Godown Keeper of

A. C. GUMPERT.

28, Bombay Green, opposite the Custom House.

FOR SALE, DE LOSSY & Co.'s CHAMPAGNES.—The Undersigned have received for sale a Consignment, direct from the Growers, of these celebrated Wines.

SELECT CUVEE	1 dozen Quarts	Rs.	42
Ditto	2 „	Pints „	44
CARTE BLANCHE	1 „	Quarts „	36
Ditto	2 „	Pints „	40
CARTE VERTE	1 „	Quarts „	32
Ditto	2 „	Pints „	34

GRINDLAY, GROOM, & Co.

Bombay, 28th March 1874.

J. NEUBERG,

GENERAL MERCHANT AND COMMISSION AGENT, BOMBAY.

JUST LANDED,

GUINNESS' STOUT,

BY SPARKS AND MOLINE,

QUARTS AND PINTS.

BASS' PALE ALE,

BOTTLED BY

CAMERON AND SAUNDERS.

Quarts, Pints and Imperial Pints.

WINES.

GERMAN WINES,

STILL HOCK.

MARCOBRUNNER,	NIERSTEINER,
LIEBFRAUMILCH,	BODENHEIMER,
OPPENHEIMER,	WALPORZHEIMER,
RUDESHEIMER,	GEISENHEIMER,

For the consumption in hot climates, no other Wines can surpass, and very few can equal them.

GERMAN WINES.

SPARKLING MOSELLE,

IN QUARTS AND PINTS.

CLARET.

MEDOC VIEUX, Breakfast Wine	per doz.	quarts	Rs. 10
Ditto	„	pints	6
PAUILLAC, superior quality	„	quarts	12
Ditto ditto ditto	„	pints	6-8
MARGAUX, a very good Dinner Wine	„	pints	9
St. JULIEN ditto ditto	„	pints	10
SAUTERNE, very superior Wine	„	quarts	20

BURGUNDIES,

By J. POIDEVIN FERE, of Beaune.

MONTRACHET, 1862	per doz.	quarts	48
POMMARD	„	„	28
SAVIGNY	„	„	25
BEAUNE	„	„	18
CHABLIS	„	„	18

SHERRY, Pale, by Butler & Son	per doz.		21
Do. Very Dry,—Green Seal	„		25
Do. Stout, Rich,—Red Seal	„		27
Do. Extra fine, Dry,—Yellow Seal	„		30
Do. Prime Quality, by direct importation from Xeres	„		18
OLD TOM, by Walter Bovill	per doz.		16

THE BICHE-LATOUR'S

CELEBRATED COGNAC VIEUX,

A 1 White Label ..... per doz. 21

PRICE LISTS FORWARDED ON APPLICATION.

J. NEUBERG.

MR. T. E. DECRUZ,

BAZAAR SUPPLIER & GENERAL PURVEYOR, CONTRACTOR FOR PUBLIC BREAKFASTS, DINNERS, AND SUPPERS,

Crawford Market, No. 6, (Near Fowl Depot.)

Commission only 5 per Cent. on all Purchases.

MR. DECRUZ begs to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay, that he has been for a long period connected with the above Business, and is in a position to purchase bazaar articles of every description on most reasonable terms. From long experience he is enabled to regulate his selections according to the taste and requirements of his Constituents, for whom he will secure the best qualities of articles.

Bachelors will make a large saving by employing Mr. DeCruz. Mr. DeCruz also begs to state that by his constant endeavours, the excellence of his supplies, the moderation of his charges, and his unremitting attention to the wishes of his Customers he hopes to ensure and retain that patronage and support which he now respectfully solicits.

NOTICES.

GRAND DRAWING OF PRIZES, ON THE ART UNION PLAN,

Will be held at Allahabad as soon as the Tickets are sold,

IN AID OF

A DHURUMSALA TO BE BUILT AT ALLAHABAD.

(Sanctioned by Resolution IX., of the Municipal Proceedings dated 24th March 1874.)

20,000 CHANCES AT As. 8 (EIGHT ANNAS) EACH.

For detail of Prizes see *Bombay Gazette* of 1st May 1874.

Tickets are to be had of Messrs. JAMES PROUDIE & Co., and of the MANAGER, "Victoria" Press, Allahabad.

S. D'ESPERANCE,

COPPER-PLATE ENGRAVER & PRINTER

BRASS STAMPS, OFFICIAL SEALS, STEEL DIES, WITH CRESTS, ARMORIAL BEARINGS, MONOGRAMS, &c., &c., ENGRAVED and EM

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

THURSDAY EVENING, 21st MAY, 1874.

THE Liverpool Cotton Market yesterday closed as it opened, dull, Reuter's quotations on the spot showing a decline of 1/16d. in Fair Dhollera and Middling Orleans; and this morning's report is "heavy, arrivals declining," probable sales 10,000 bales. In New York Mid Uplands have declined to 18¾ cents, and "Futures" are quoted ⅛ to ¼ cent. per lb. lower, the receipts at the ports being 3,000 against 7,000 last year. Exports to Great Britain *nil*. A payment of £329,000 into the Bank of England is reported yesterday, and the Money market is apparent, tending to greater ease, Consols this morning having recovered to 93¾, but Bar Silver is unaltered at 58 9/16d. per ounce.

The allotments of the Council drafts on India in London on Wednesday gave £177,000 to Calcutta and £23,000 to Bombay at an average rate of 1s. 10⅛d. per rupee, being a decline of ⅛d. from last bidding.

The Coffee Market is advised as showing a hardening tendency, Mid Plantation Ceylon being quoted at 105s., an advance of 1s. per cwt.

MONEY AND EXCHANGE.—The transactions in Sterling bills to-day have been very limited, and rates at the close must be quoted ¼ per cent. lower, say—Bank Bills, 6 months' sight, 1s. 11⅛d. to 1s. 11 3/16d.; Credits 1s. 11 5/16d.; Documents 1s. 11⅛d. per rupee. Even at the decline there are few sellers, the belief in lower rates having been strengthened by the reduced figure for Council drafts, and the favourable character of the advices from Calcutta, where 6 months' sight Credits are reported to be at 1s. 11¼d. per rupee. The Bank of Bengal's rates of discount have been reduced one per cent. to-day, a movement which can scarcely fail to have a marked effect here, and a corresponding reduction on the part of the Bank of Bombay is now confidently expected. Whether this takes place or not, however, we can scarcely fail to see lower rates in the open market, as it is daily becoming more evident that the present exceptional position of the Bank is more due to its relations with Government than ordinary trade requirements.

China Bills continue to be enquired for at Rs. 224. On Calcutta there are buyers, but no sellers, at 1 16 per cent. premium for demand, and ¼ per cent. discount for 60 days' sight bills. For *Government Paper* the enquiry is active, but holders show no inclination to sell at current rates.

In the SHARE MARKET business continues to be chiefly confined to Bank of Bombay shares, which have again advanced about one per cent. Land Shares are steady, but Spinning and Weaving scrip is in less favour. The following are closing quotations for the leading shares, viz:—

New Bank of Bombay	780
Ditto 2nd Res. Issue	465
National Bank of India	123xd
Colaba Land Company	1,380
Frere Land and Pier Company, Limited	115
Fort Press Co.	4,600
Mofussil Press & G. Co.	585
Alexandra Spinning & W. Co.	1,555
Alliance Spinning & Weaving Co.	2,875
Dharumsey Spinning	1,760
Jewraj Balloo Mills	1,400
Manockjee Petit's	1,365
Morarjee Spinning	1,470
Oriental	4,000
Royal	2,685
Bombay Burmah Trading Company	1,425

COTTON has again been dull and depressed, exporters showing little disposition to buy even at the further decline established of Rs. 2 to Rs. 3 per candy. On the part of dealers there is still no attempt to force sales, the majority being apparently more inclined to store their stocks than accept current figures. The imports this week will again look comparatively liberal, owing to the receipts coast-wise of Dholleras descriptions, but the general opinion seems to be that we have now seen the crop and that we shall now not only have a very small business doing up to the opening of the monsoon but comparatively speaking an almost entire cessation of exports for the remainder of the year. This season's crop has undoubtedly been larger than last, but even the highest estimates do not put the increase as equal to the excess in exports, and if this view is correct, it naturally follows that the stocks left up-country must be much smaller than usual.

FREIGHTS are again weaker both by sail and steam. In loading ships rates have been done at £3-7-6 to £3 8 9, and for forward loading £3 5 may be quoted as an outside rate. For steamers £3-7 6 is the nominal rate.

PIECE GOODS and YARNS are quite unaltered. In the face of small stocks both on the spot and to arrive and declining exchange holders are naturally slow to accept lower rates, but there is absolutely no demand for consumption.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

H. M. S. MODESTE, Captain F. T. Thompson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Aden (April 25th).

THE SHIP MABEL, 1,259 tons, Captain T. Wright will sail to-day for Liverpool, with a cargo of 7,518 bales cotton, 88 bales wool, and 600 cwts. horns.

THE SHIP TIMOR, 940 tons, Captain B. T. Robbins, arrived in harbour yesterday from Boston (January 12th), with a cargo of 1,154 tons ice. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE SHIP MARIAN MOORE, 948 tons, Captain T. Stephen, arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Shields (November 27th), with a cargo of 1,303 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Mekintosh.

THE P. AND O. Co.'s S.S. SIMLA, 1,178 tons, Captain J. Orman, which arrived in harbour on the 20th inst., from Aden and Suez, with the English mail brought the following cargo:—824 boxes bar silver, 378 boxes specie, 2 cases wine, 384 packages cotton piece goods, 49 packages chinaostores, and many packages transhipment for different ports.

THE BARQUE ISAAC LINCOLN, 628 tons Captain F. Jordon, arrived in harbour yesterday from Boston (January 8th), with a cargo of 1,063 pieces planks, 8,000 cases kerosine oil, 359 barrels rosin, 300 cases turpentine, 100 bales drills 100 cases chairs, 1 case pumps, 15 packages glassware, 630 packages medicine, 53 cases painkiller. The vessel is consigned to Messrs. Dossabhoy Merwanjee and Co.

ARRIVAL.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
20	Simla (s)	Orman	Suez, May. 8.
	Marian Moore	Whield	Newcastle, Nov. 27.
21	Timor	Robbins	Boston, Jan. 12.
	Isac Lincoln	Jordan	Boston, Jan. 8.
	H. M. S. Modeste	Thompson	Aden, Apr. 25.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
11	H. M. S. Magpie	Doughty	Persian Gulf.
	H. M. S. Bumble	Beech	Persian Gulf.
13	H. M. S. Glasgow	James	Trincommalee.
21	Calixene	Halloran	Havre.
	Bride of Lorne	Gillmore	Liverpool.

The Ship Mabel, Wright, to Liverpool, obtained her port clearance yester day:—

The following vessels were entered out for loading yesterday:—

Steamer Simla, to Aden and Suez.
Ship Isaet, to Liverpool.

CALCUTTA.

May. ARRIVALS.

17 Regalia (s) ..... Harrison ..... Saigon, 2nd May.
Tanjore (s) ..... Torbock ..... Suez, 24th Apr.

May. DEPARTURES.

17 Aval (s) ..... Barque ..... Cetaeille.
Canton(s) ..... Barque ..... Correille.

MADRAS.

May ARRIVALS.

17 Asia (s) .... Bombay.
18 Berwickshire .... Mauritius.
19 Viceroy (s) .... Calcutta.

May. DEPARTURE.

19 Asia (s) .... Calcutta. & N. P.

SUEZ CANAL SHIPPING LIST.

April. OUTWARD.	April. HOMEWARD.
26 Ariel, Bombay.	24 Castore, Trieste.
26 V-netia, Bombay.	24 Pekin, Southampton.
26 Jel El Mine, R d Sea.	25 Mandalay, London.
27 Lone, Pas-arah.	26 Lady Lyster, Liverpool.
27 Ymrae Bat, Manilla.	27 Raenaventure, Liverpool.
27 Hart, Singapore.	29 Alice Otto, Malta.
27 Tessarino, Rangoon.	29 Wyberton, Rotterdam.
28 Legagi, Manilla.	May.
28 Timsah (tug), Suez.	2 Hector, Liverpool.
May.	2 Khedive, Southampton.
1 Harrington, Batavia.	
1 Imerina, Nossibe.	
1 Riesengowan, Cape York.	
2 Parnesse, Bombay.	
2 Penedo, Bombay.	
2 Deucalion, Bombay.	

May IN CANAL—OUTWARD.

2 Simla, Bombay. 2 Decodel, Mayotte.
Irrawaddy, Shanghai.

AT PORT SAID.

India and City of Mecca.

ADEN.

April. ARRIVALS.

7 Pehlwan, s, Stepney, from Bombay.
15 Plantagenet, ship, Stapledon, from Cardiff.
27 Adelaide, ship, Arcus, from Liverpool.
28 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, Perim.

May.

4 Scindia, s, Gibb, from London.
6 Albion, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
6 Sleive Bloom, ship, Cochran, from Newcastle.
6 Vanessa, ss, Martin, from Akyab.
6 Venetia, ss, Angove, for Bombay.
7 Lorne, s, Butcher, from Liverpool.
7 Gresham, ss, Mace, from Akyab.
8 Indiana, ss, Rhodes, from Bombay.
8 William Cory, ss, Jones, from Cardiff.
8 Irawaddy, s, Reed, from Rangoon.
9 Arabia, ss, Cabouras, from Bombay.
9 Penedo, ss, Coleghan, from Bombay.
9 Royal Minstrel, ss, Henderson, from Bombay.
10 Imsume, ss, Amee, from Mauritius.
10 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, from Bombay.
11 India, ss, Dodero, from Bombay.
12 Golconda, ss, Fantiman, from Bombay.
12 Frelon, Feh G B, Conneau, from Bombay.
13 Eligowan, ss, Thurston, from London.
13 Hydee, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.

DEPARTURES.

May.
6 Venetia, ss, Angove, to Bombay.
7 Plantagenet, ship, Stapledon, to Bassein.
8 Scindia, ss, Gibb, to Calcutta.
8 Vanessa, ss, Martin, to Malta.
8 Indiana, ss, Rhodes, to Liverpool.
9 Lorne, ss, Butcher, to Persian Gulf.
9 William Cory, ss, Croxon, to Carwar.
9 Irawaddy, ss, Bourdon, to China.
9 Arabia, ss, Cabouras, to Genoa.
9 Royal Minstrel, ss, Henderson, to Trieste.
10 Bokhara, ss, Anderson, to Suez.
11 India, ss, Dodero, to Bombay.
12 Imeune, ss, Amee, to Seychelles.
12 Golconda, ss, Fantimar, to Suez.

April. VESSELS IN HARBOUR.

7 Pehlwan, ss, Stepney, from Bombay.
27 Adelaide, ss, Arcus, from Liverpool.
28 Kwang Tung, B M, Elton, from Perim.

May.

4 Albion, ship, Jones, from Cardiff.
5 Sleive Bloom, ship, Cochran, from Newcastle.
12 Frelon, Feh G B, Codnean, Mahe.
13 Eligowan, ss, Thurston, from London.
13 Hydee, ship, Nacoda, from Jeddah.

DAILY IMPORTS.—21ST MAY.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Ariel s, 80 cases yellow M sheathing, Campbell Mitchell and Co.
Riga s, 15 cases cotton umbrellas, Volkart Brothers.
Caradoc s, 7 casks brass wire, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.
Yeddo s, 7 cases champagne, Cutler Palmer and Co.

FROM LONDON.

Pembrokeshire, 101 cases tumblers, Volkart Brothers.
Palermo s, 5 hogsheads pale ale, Dossabhoy Pestonjee; 5 hogsheads beer, Sorabjee Cowasjee; 25 packages hardware, and 2 packages glass papers, Tyebjee Adamjee; 138 cases sherry, 10 cases champagne, and 20 cases claret, Cutler Palmer and Co.; 10 cases yellow M sheathing and 10 casks zinc sheets, Purshotum Gocouldase.
Coromandle s, 8 cases old tom, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Wimbledon s, 47 packages glassware, Baronjee Hormusjee C. and sons.
Ithurial, s, 10 cases quinine bitters, Hormusjee Pestonjee and sons.
Orchis s, 10 casks white zinc paint, Ewart Latham and Co.; 491 packages sheet iron, 10 cases matches, and 5 cases fuses, Volkart Brothers.

FROM GENOA.

Arabia s, 100 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and sons.
Asia s, 50 cases brandy, Jamsetjee Nowrojee.
Ithurial s, 11 cases quinine bitters, Shapoorjee Rustomjee Sookia.

DAILY EXPORTS—21ST MAY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ashgrove, 100 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 330 bales cotton, Ritchie Steuart & Co.
William Lindsay, 45 b-les cotton, Arjun Nurpall.
Khorsan, 1,000 bundles linseed, Ralli Brothers.
Lochness, 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.
Hutton, s, 50 bales wool, Dewjee Govindjee; 200 bales cotton, Sewram Khocsalchund; 30 bales cotton, Arjun Nurpall; 2 cases sandlewood oil, Gawabhoy Samjee.
Burmese, s, 68 bales cotton, Tribhowen Kessiram; 74 bales cotton, Sewram Koosalchund; 100 bales cotton, Vurdamon Poonsey & Co.; 160 cwts coir rope, Goverdhundass Megjee; 160 bales cotton, Rehemoobhoy Habibbhoy; 800 bundles wheat, Ralli Brothers; 175 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee & Co.; 250 bales cotton, David Sassoon & Co.
Australis, s, 650 bales cotton, W. & A. Graham & Co.; 64 bales cotton, Dewjee Bhoorjee.
Parsee, s, 200 bales cotton, Stearns Hobart & Co.; 17 bales cotton, Richard Martin & Co.; 35 bales cotton, Veerchund Deepchund, 125 bales cotton, Nathoo Soonderjee; 75 bales cotton, Roopajee Ramjee.
Palermo s, 200 bales cotton, Dayal Ruttonsey; 70 bales wool, Kessowjee Toolsidass; 313 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.; 52 bales cotton, Heeranund Khelaas; 400 bales cotton, Finlay, Scott & Co.; 112 bales cotton, Dhunjee Sozpall & Co.; 46 bales cotton, Eshwardass Custoorchund; 126 bales cotton, Callianjee Pitamber.
South Tyne, s, 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner & Co.; 58 bales cotton, Runchoordass Bapoobhoy; 150 bales cotton, Sewram Khoosalchund.
East, 200 bales cotton, Peel Cassels & Co.
Glenbuntley, 1,750 bales cotton, Gaddum & Co.
Parsenee, s, 100 cwt. coir yarn, Khetsy Dhurumsy.

FOR LONDON.

China s, 3 cases gum, 6 cases R feathers and 32 cases M. of P. shells, Huzaibally Alliruza; 125 cases olibanum, Moolljeebhoy Jewraz; 100 cases olibanum, Allanabhoy Luckumsee.

FOR GENOA.

India s, 21 tin castor oil, C. Grondona.

FOR HAVRE.

Pembrokeshire, 100 bales cotton, A. Kunkler & Co.
Golden Russett, 300 bales cotton H. Clason and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

India s, 100 bales cotton, Ritchie Stewart and Co.; 1,200 bags wheat, Finlay Scott and Co.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS—May 19.

Abercrombie, Lieutenant, Bengal 7th Regiment, on furlough, from Jullunder.

MAY 20.

Titterton, Surgeon Major, Bengal A M D, on leave, from Merar.
Harris, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment, on leave, from Belgaum.
Fosbery, Lieutenant, 66th Regiment on leave, from Belgaum.
Cottery, Captain, Bengal RA, on duty, from England.
Going, Veterinary Surgeon, Madras R H A, on duty, from England.
Basevi, Major, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Rochfort-Boyd, Captain, Bengal 15th Hussars, on duty, from England.
Rooke, Captain, Royal Artillery, on duty, from England.
Lumsden, Colonel, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Twynam, Major, Bengal Staff Corps, from furlough, from England.
Tinling, Captain, 17th Regiment N I, from furlough, from England.
Mignon, Captain, Staff Corps, from leave, from England.
Brown, Surgeon Major, Medical Department, from furlough, from England.
Strover, Major brev. (Lieutenant-Colonel), Bengal, 13th Brigade RA, to join from England.

DEPARTURES—May 21.

Scott, Colonel, 20th Regiment N I, on leave, to Matheran.
Going, Veterinary Surgeon, Madras R H A, on duty, to Bangalore.

BOMBAY ARMY ORDERS.

BY HIS EXCELLENCY THE COMMANDER-IN-CHIEF.

Adjutant General's Office, Head Quarters,
Poona, 20th May, 1874.

The Commander-in-Chief is pleased to make the following appointments.

Sappers and Miners—Surgn Major W Davy, officiating in Medical charge, is confirmed in the appointment, vice Surgn Maj Straker who vacated on expiry of two years' furlough.

20th Regt N I—Capt A J Doig, S C, to officiate as Qr Mr. vice Capt Turner and during the absence on furlough of Capt Iredell.

Surgn E Colson, in Medical Charge 3rd Sind Horse, lately returned from sick leave to Europe, is placed temporarily on Genl duty Bombay, where his services are required, with effect from the 9th ins ant.

Surgn A J E Wade, Genl duty Presidency, is appointed to the Medical charge of the Colaba Sanitarium.

The undermentioned officers have le ve of absence:—

Royal Horse Artillery—Lieut and Capt H Pipon (Qr Mr. vice Bgde) to remain at Poorundhur, fr m 9th May to 7th June 1874, on medical certificate.

Staff Corps—Lieut Col W T Bowen, 2nd in Command 3rd N I, from 22nd to 24th May 1874, preparatory to proceeding on furlough to Europe.

Capt H French, Qr Mr 11th Regt N I, from the 18th to 31st May 1874 to remain at Mahableshwar on medical certificate.

Army Medical Department—Surgn Maj J Kinahan, M D, to England, per P and O Steamer from date of embarkation, to appear before a medical board.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(*Bombay Government Gazette*, May 14.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

Capt H de Parny Rennick, BI S C, is allowed to proceed to Europe on medical certificate, in anticipation of the furlough which will be granted to him by the Govt of his own Presidency.

The undermentioned Officer is allowed furlough to Europe for twenty months, on medical certificate.

Surgn-Maj W F Partridge, Presidency Surgeon, 3rd District.

The services of Capt J M M-dden, Offg Qr Mr and Wing Officer 3rd N I, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Judicial Dept.

The following Orders are confirmed:—

Deesa B gade Order, dated 8th March 1874, appointing Lieut-Col Blair V C, 2nd Light Cavalry, to perform the duties of Cantonment Mag as a temporary increase, vice Col Halliday, proceeding on furlough.

Ditto d ted 23 d March 1874 appointing Lieut-Col Smith, 18th N I, to perform the duties of Cantonment Mag, as a temporary measure, vice Lieut C I Blair, V C.

The unexpired portion of the furlough to Europe granted to Lieut Col W Widdlemore, S C, is cancelled from the 3rd April 1874, the d te on his return to duty.

With reference to G O No 229, dated 19th March 1873, Col W B Gray has been granted by H M's Principal Secy of State for India a pens n of £600 per annum.

The following appointment is made:—

Capt C F James, Offg Bgde Maj to be a Bgde Maj on the Establishment, vice Maj Beville, who vacates on exceeding three years furlough.

The services of Lie t W B Ferris, 14th N I, are placed at the disposal of Govt for employment under the Poli ical Department.

Lieut E A Johnson, R A, Third Class Comsy of Ordnance, is appointed to act as Second Class Comsy of Ordnance from 5th April 1874, vice Capt Spring, Actg First Class Comsy.

Consequent on the return from furgh of Col J. Thacker Dep Asst Comsy G nl, First Class, the following reversions in the Control Dept are ordered, to have effect from 11th instant:—

Capt W T Keays, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, to revert to the Grade of Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, but will continue to act as Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class.

Capt C Swinhoe, Actg Depy Asst Comsy Genl, Second Class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class.

Maj J M Boyd, Actg Sub-Asst Comsy Genl, First Class, to revert to the grade of Sub-Asst Com y Genl, Third Class, but will continue to act as Sub-Asst Comsy Gen, Second Class.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The following appointments are sanctioned:—

Mr G Peck, 2nd officer of H M's Despatch Vessel May Frere, at present serv ng in H M's Steam Vessel Dalhousie as Actg 2nd Officer, to be 2nd Officer of the Quangtung from the 5th May 1874, vice Norris, discharged.

Mr James Robertson, 3rd Officer of the Amberwitch, and Actg 1st Officer of that vessel, to be 2nd Officer of the May Frere, from the 5th May 1874, vice Peck.

Mr W N Roskell, 3rd Officer and Actg 2nd Officer of the Amberwitch, to be 3rd officer of that vessel from the 5th May 1874, vice Robertson, promoted.

Mr G Peck 2nd Officer of the Quangtung, to be Actg 1st Officer of the Amberwitch, from the 5th May 1874, vice Mr Norris, on sick leave.

Mr James Robertson, 2nd Officer of the May Frere, to act as 2nd Officer of the Amberwitch, from the 5th May 1874.

Mr W N Roskell, 3rd Officer of the Amberwitch, to be Actg 2nd Officer of the Dalhousie, from the 5th May 1874 vice Peck.

Mr H B Baddeley, 3rd Officer of Her My's Steam Vessel Quangtung, to be Actg 2nd Officer of that vessel, from the 20th April 1874, until further ord rs, vice Mr Norris.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut H P Young assumed charge of his appointment as Actg Second Assistant Consul, Sanatwari Local Corps, and ex officio Asst to the Political Supt on the 2nd instant.

Lieut W B Ferris, 14th N I, is appointed to act, until further orders, Adjt of the Kolhapur Infantry Corps and ex-officio Asst to the Political Agt, Kolhapur.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Surgn Maj M M Mackenzie, Supt of Mahableshwar, in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased, to invest Mr E T Richardon, Mag of the First Class in the Dist of Poona, with power to make over cases taken up on complaint, &c, to a Sub Mag.

Maj N B Thoyts, Cantonment Magstrate of Kurrachee, having been allowed two years' furlough from the Military Dept, is allowed subsidiary leave for thirty days from the Civil Department.

Capt J M Madden to act as Asst Cantonment Mag at Poona and Sirkee on the departure of Capt Trueman until the return of M j Speng, or until further orders

Capt Madden is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class, within the limits of the Military Cantonments of Poona and Kirkee.

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint Capt J M Madden to act as a Justice of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay other than the Presidency Town of Bombay.

Surgn W Nolan assumed charge of the duties of Supt of the Aden Jail on the 27th April 1874.

Dr J Cruickshank resumed charge of the Office of Inspr Genl of Prisons on 24th April 1874.

Maj T E Britten received charge of the Office of Cantonment Mag at Deesa on the 12th instant.

Mr J Davidson, supy Asst Collr in the District of Satara, is appointed to be a Mag of the Second Class:—

The Hon the Govr in Council is pleased to appoint the undermentioned gentlemen to act as Justices of the Peace within and for the territories subject to the Govt of Bombay, other than the Presidency Town of Bombay:—

Maj A Shewan, C S, Mr J Davidson, C S, Mr C H Jopp, C S, Mr G S Lawson, C S.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Allan to be Asst Collr of Ahmadnagar.
Mr C H Jopp to be Supy Asst Collr of Nasik.
Col J T Francis, Survey and Settlement Comr, Northern Division, is allowed privilege leave of ab ence for three months, from the 25th instant.
Lieut-Col C J Prescott, Supt, Revenue Survey and Assessment, Gujrat, is to act as Survey and Settlement Comr, Northern Division, dur ng Col Francis' absence on priv lege leave.
The following arrangements are made during the absence on furlough of Maj C F Boulton, First Class Depy Collr in Sind,
Maj E W Trevor to act as 1st Class Depy Collr.
Mr D B Crawford to act as 2nd Class Depy, Collr.
Mr C E S Steele to act as 3rd Cla s Depy Collr.
Mr N B Beyts Depy, Supt, and Mr A S Bulkley, Asst Supt to act respectively as Supt and Depy Supt, Gujrat Revenue Survey, during the absence of Col C J Prescott, or until further orders.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Capt C A Moore, Contonment Mag of Ahmadnagar, is appointed a Depy Collr within the Town of Bhingar and Vice-Presdt of that Municipality.

Surgn A H Hughes, M D, has been appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, with attached duties, during the absence of Surgn-Maj Ward on privilege leave, or until further orders.

It is hereby notified, for general information, that, at a General Meeting of the Justice of the Peace for the City of Bombay held on the 15th instant, Mr Arthur Crawford, C S, was elected, a Member of the Municipal Corporation in the room of Mr. James Taylor, deceased.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr J S Maidment to act as Asst Mint Master during the absence of Mr L G Hynes on leave, or until further orders.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Mr W Clerke, Ex Engr, third grade is granted six months' special leave on private affairs. Mr Clerke is also granted four days' subsidiary leave.

Mr Gregory, Ex Engr, at present on special duty, Broach, to Officiate for Mr Clerke as Ex Engr, Tapti Irrigation Division.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J Griffiths, Professor in the Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy School of Art, has been allowed leave of absence for a period of six months, from 6th May, to pr ceed to Europe. Mr. Griffiths delivered o er charge of his duties t Mr. Terry on the 4th inst nt. in the afternoon.

Mr. Bhasker R Lim ye received charge of the Office of Deputy Educational Inspector, Nasick Sub-Division, on the 14th April last, before office hours.

Surgn W Gray, M B, is appointed to act as Professor of Chemistry and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the Grant Medical College during the absence of Dr. I B Lyon, or until further orders.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

Licence to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, is hereby given to the Revd R Gillespie B A, Missionary of the Irish Presbyterian Church, Ahmadabad.

Licence to solemnize marriages, under the provisions of Act XV of 1872, is hereby given to the Revd J G Hawker Missionary, London Mission Society, Acting Presbyterian Chaplain, Belgaum.

MR. A. MENIST,
OCULIST OPTICIAN,
FROM
HOLLAND, & 42, BURTON CRESCENT,
LONDON,

BEGS to inform the public, he has not APPOINTED any AGENT in BOMBAY. The only Agents he appointed in India for the SALE of his SPECTACLES, 12 LENS BINOCULARS, POCKET ANEROIDS, &c., &c., are Messrs. P. ORR and SONS.....Madras.
Messrs. MADELEY & Co. .....Calcutta.
Messrs. NUSSERWANJEE & Co. .....Deccan Hall, Secundrabad, Deccan.

To avoid imposition all Optics have his Name and Address on them.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGE.

WEEDON—LOVELL—May 21st, at Christ Church, Byculla, by the Rev. G. C. Rowell, Pryce Weedon, eldest son of F. P. Weedon, Esq., of Willesden, to Caroline Emily, second daughter of the late Dr. Lovell, of Aspley Guise, Bedfordshire.

DEATH.

CHRISTIE—May 8th, at Kurrachee Scinde, suddenly, of heart-disease, Captain H. T. Christie, Bombay Infantry, aged 32 years, deeply regretted.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, MAY 22, 1874.

WE understand that a Committee, to be presided over by Colonel Fraser, has been appointed by the Government of India to inquire into the origin and trace the history of that white elephant, the Hog Island Hydraulic Lift. It will probably be found that the Bombay Government deserves little blame in the matter, and that the inception of the undertaking was a job of the Admiralty at the instigation of a military Engineer without reference to the men governing the destinies of India. At all events, it will be satisfactory to have it decided beyond doubt who is responsible for such a waste of public money as the erection of the Lift has involved.

It will be seen from the following paper, handed in by Mr. Thornton to the Finance Committee of the House of Commons last session, that, besides the question whether the Hydraulic Lift ought ever to have been ordered at all, the very serious discrepancy between the estimated and the actual cost of this work demands the strictest investigation:—

Abstract of the Estimate of the Cost of the Hydraulic Lift Dock at Hog Island, Bombay Harbour, prepared by Mr. Edwin Clark, C. E., 28th June 1867.

	£	s.	d.
Price of materials fitted ready for delivery	109,261	2	0
Freight and insurance	21,136	15	0
Erection	26,321	1	0
Total	£156,718	18	0

Abstract of the Expenditure actually paid in England for the Lift.

	£	s.	
Payments to Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd	220,782	5	5
Commission to Mr. E. G. Clark	10,750	0	0
Freight (one-third paid in England)	7,752	7	0
Sundries	360	10	6
Total	£239,645	2	11

To this must be added,—
Freight to be paid in Bombay.. £15,504 14 0

And also certain minor expenses not yet paid in England, and some at Bombay, of which there is no record in this country.

Note explanatory of the discrepancy between the Estimate and the Actual Cost.

	Excess. £
(1.) After the estimate framed by Mr. Clark had been received, a contract was made with Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd on the 13th of December 1867, for the supply of all materials for the pontoon and lift in this country, the shipment being undertaken by the Store Department of the India Office. At the rates mentioned in Mr. Clark's estimate, this portion of the work should have cost 109,000*l.* The weight of material supplied was however in excess of that contained in the estimate, and the payment under this contract was 125,000*l.* Of the excess, about 10,000*l.* was due to the plates for the pontoon being made ½-inch thick throughout, instead of ⅜-inch	16,000
(2.) Mr. Clark's estimate omitted his own commission	10,750
(3.) A contract for the erection of the pontoon was made with Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd, on the 2nd of February 1869, but it was found desirable that the cost of erecting the Lift should be paid directly by the Government, rather than by a firm which would have charged a very high lump sum for the work. It was eventually agreed that Messrs. Emmerson and Murgatroyd should provide the labour, and charge the actual cost, plus 10 per cent. commission, an arrangement by which Mr. Clark anticipated that only one-half the expense attendant on a contract would be incurred; instead, however, of the original estimate of 26,300*l.* for erection of the pontoon and lift, the actual expense incurred was 15,750*l.* for the pontoon, and 69,000*l.* for the lift, the excess being attributed by Mr. Clark to the high price of labour, to longer time than he had expected being occupied in the erection, and to irregularity in the depth of the site, some columns being sunk in 73 feet of water, and rock having to be removed for others	58,450
(4.) Platform, stagings, and extra materials used in the erection of the lift, not included in Mr. Clark's first estimate, the precise site for the dock not having then been determined	18,000
(5.) Freight has cost 23,207*l.*, instead of 21,137*l.* as estimated	2,120
Aggregate of excess thus shown	£105,320

The actual excess up to the present time, so far as is known, has been 98,430*l.*

W. T. THORNTON, Secretary.

Public Works Department, India Office, 7th July 1873.

SOME time ago, it will be remembered, a number of people in London were attacked by fever, and it was alleged that the disease was caused by the people who were affected drinking milk which came from cows which had been fed on sewage grass. As there never has been any theory started without having opponents and admirers, this one about suspected milk and its connection with disease caused considerable discussion, and we think the balance of argument and proof was clearly in favour of the assertion that diseases can be contracted from the produce of animals improperly fed. An outbreak of scarlet fever recently broke out in Liverpool, and everybody at once suspected the cows. The dairymen protested that, if the cows were the cause of the epidemic, then the water given to the cows from the city wells must have been the cause of the cows giving off impure milk. An investigation was held, but the ingenious argument of the dairymen was set aside by Dr. Trench, the well-known sanitary inspector, who declared that no fever or epidemic could be caused by the water swallowed by cows, and he attributed the outbreak to impurities in the milk caused by washing the pails and cans in polluted water. Many opponents of Dr. Trench's affirmation have started up who say that bad water can be the means of causing disease if it is partially given off again as milk, and if that milk is swallowed by human beings. Where so much depends upon the constitution of individuals who drink suspected milk, it must be difficult for the public to come to a correct conclusion, because some experiments may turn out favourable to the theory advocated by Dr. Trench and others to the opposite theory. In India experiments have, we believe, been tried, the result of which, if people chose to accept it as conclusive, would go to prove that human beings cannot contract disease even by consuming the flesh of badly diseased animals. This is news which will probably horrify a good many people who can scarcely believe that anybody would dare to experiment with diseased meat upon human beings; but it is a fact nevertheless, and, when the medical officer who conducted the experiments gives his report to the world, his observations will probably be found to possess great interest for the medical profession. Even to philanthropists it will be valuable, as it will show that there are in this Presidency people who are not only glad to get diseased meat, and would take more of it if it were given to them, but actually like its flavour in curry—at least so they say—*chacun à son gout!* It might be reasonably argued that, if human beings do not contract disease from eating the flesh of diseased animals, it is unlikely that they would be hurt by drinking milk from a cow which had fed upon impurities—impurities which, it is urged, are made to disappear by the chemical action which takes place in the animal's laboratory, its stomach. On the other hand, it might be contended that the immunity of the eaters of diseased flesh may have been due to the fact that the cooking had destroyed the harmful parts, whereas milk is generally taken in the state it comes from the cow—that is, the milkman is good enough to permit. But, as the whole subject is one of great importance, no pains should be spared to gather as much information about it as possible. In a previous series of articles we pointed out the necessity of a sharp look-out being kept upon the food given to the Bombay cows, for we confess it would be difficult to persuade us that an animal fed on filth could produce good wholesome milk, whatever amount of assimilation the filth may have undergone inside the animal. Since then rinderpest has broken out among the cattle in this Presidency to a somewhat serious extent, and we would suggest that Government should endeavour to secure statistics about the disease, the food generally given to the cattle, and information as to whether drinking milk which may have been given off from them has had anything to do with cases of typhoid and other fevers which have been prevalent to some extent among the population. Such information would help to bring to an issue the question which is now being discussed in England.

We may say that the outbreak in Bombay has now nearly disappeared, but we believe it is raging to a serious extent in the Tanna collectorate, and has also commenced its fatal work in the Poona collectorate. In Matheran it showed itself, but there is every reason to believe that it has disappeared from that place, much to the comfort doubtless of those "who keep their own cow" at that sanitarium for the benefit of their children. Two English cows belonging to an officer were conveyed to Matheran from Poona, and shortly after their arrival both showed symptoms of rinderpest and died after a few days' illness. No doubt was left about the cause of death, for the *post-mortem* examination showed clearly that it was true rinderpest. Measures were at once taken by the authorities on the hill to check the disease, and up to the present time there has been no other case of rinderpest on Matheran. It behoves Government, however, to do all that lies in its power to check the disease in the Tanna and Poona districts. It is not enough to send a solitary inspector from Bombay to Tanna to look after the disease. We believe that Mr. Maxwell, one of the subordinates in the Health Department of the Bombay Municipality, has been despatched to Tanna; but sending a single practical man will not do all that the circumstances of the case demand. Mr. Veterinary Surgeon Durrant, from Kirkee, was sent down to the Tauna districts, but he could only remain there for one or two days, as he could not stay away longer from his regular duties. We believe a suggestion has been thrown out that Dr. Weir, who had charge of all the rinderpest cases in Bombay, should draw up a statistical report upon the subject, having reference to the description of cattle attacked, the relative mortality, the centres of infection in the city, the sanitary measures taken to meet the symptoms, *post-mortem* phenomena, the treatment found to be most successful, and so on. This information would prove particularly beneficial to younger members of the veterinary profession in the districts when meeting with the disease for the first time. But it is doubtful whether our Health Officer would have time to make such an elaborate report as this which is required, although we understand it is the case that he has taken copious notes of all the symptoms of the cases of rinderpest he came in contact with, and intends to compile a pamphlet from them. In the meantime, however, it is the duty of Government to send out officers to the Tanna and Poona collectorates, there to take the present epidemic by the horns. Why should not a small staff of veterinary surgeons be placed at the disposal of the Veterinary Inspector for the Presidency? Surely he would be the proper person to see proper arrangements made for dealing with

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE CZAR IN ENGLAND.

LONDON, 21st MAY.

His Imperial Majesty the Czar, accompanied by the Royal Princes, visited Woolwich Arsenal yesterday and afterwards reviewed the Royal Artillery. His Majesty embarks to-day at Gravesend for the Continent.

Her Majesty the Queen has gone to Balmoral.

The lock-out in Lincolnshire has been settled, and those in the other counties are expected to follow.

The Ministerial crisis in France continues.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, 21st MAY.

The s.s. Cathay, with the outward Indian mails, left here for Bombay last evening at 8 P.M.

LONDON, 20TH MAY.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats very dull.

The London Cotton Market has been dull.

Fair Dhollera 5¼d.

3 per cent. Consols, for account..... 93⅞.

5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 94½.

Bar Silver ..... 58 9/16.

The sum of £329,000 has been paid into the Bank of England.

Arrival—Potomac.

MR. H. R. CORMACK, of Sir Charles Forbes and Co., has been elected a Director of the New Bank of Bombay, Limited, in place of Mr. A. J. Macdonald, who has resigned his seat at the board. Mr. Hamilton Maxwell has been elected Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Bank.

"VANITY FAIR" states that Lord Northbrook has signified his desire to resign the Governor-Generalship of India as soon as his work connected with the famine is concluded, and that his Lordship will return to England in October.

ACCORDING to the same paper, Sir Hope Grant will succeed Lord Napier of Magdala as Commander-in-Chief in India.

A MEETING has been held at Dacca to consider the best means of obtaining the privilege of an elective municipality.

MR. J. K. INGLIS, M. A., head-master of the Fyzabad School, who was lately employed in Bombay, is appointed to officiate as Inspector of Schools, Eastern Division, Oudh.

MAJOR-GENERAL SIR HENRY NORMAN, C.B., accompanied by Major Steel, R. E., proceeds on special duty to the Andaman Islands on the 20th, and will be absent about a fortnight or three weeks.

A COURT of enquiry is to be held as to the loss of the Bengal near Coconada during the late cyclone. The ship has become a total wreck, and some of the crew have arrived at Madras in a destitute condition.

THE High Court of the North-West Provinces has confirmed the sentence of death passed by the Sessions Judge of Azimgurh on Mussamat Dhoopa, a Rajpoot woman, convicted of the murder of a female infant. This is said to be the first sentence of death that has been passed in a case of caste infanticide.

FROM the latest official returns it appears that the area under cotton cultivation in the Madras Presidency, during the past year, was 1,550,385 acres as against 1,546,666 in the preceding year. Indigo shows a decrease of the area under plant, the figures being 333,583 acres in 1872, and but 257,198 acres in 1873.

FRANZ LISZT, the pianist, has left his whole collection of curiosities, works of art, &c., valued at 400,000 florins, to the Hungarian nation. Among the curiosities are Beethoven's American piano, Haydn's and Mozart's harpsichords, and a number of decorations and other articles presented to Liszt by his admirers.

ACCORDING to the Simla paper the statement made by the *Pioneer* and copied into several other papers that His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief would be at Umballa on the 24th instant is premature. It has not yet been settled when His Excellency will leave Calcutta. Possibly not before the rains set in, if then.

A MADRAS paper tells us that on Monday the temporary embankment and small bridge which had been erected near the large broken bridg on the Madras railway between Vaniembady and Jollarapett, was rendered impassable, owing to a flood from the heavy rains. In consequence of this second break there has been a detention to trains.

THE *German News* says that Prince Bismarck takes daily walks in the garden of the Foreign Office, although he still requires to support himself on a stick. He has greatly altered in appearance in consequence of his illness, but this is also partly owing to the fact that the Prince has permitted his beard to grow, and this is as white as snow.

AN agreement has at last been arrived at between Austro-Hungary and Turkey as to the points where the Austro-Hungarian and Turkish railways are to meet on the frontier. The points in question will be at Samaez and Novi, and the Turkish Government has engaged to commence the construction of the connecting railways on its side within ten months after the ratification of the treaty. The Hungarian Government has on its part entered into a similar engagement.

THE Cabool news-writer of the *Delhi Gazette* gives the following upon the faith of a recent arrival from Candahar:—"Sufdur Allee Khan, Governor of Candahar, is oppressing citizens. He has gone so far in his tyrannical treatment as to have women coerced and brought to him. The Candaharees and Dooranees are all opposed to him, but what can they do when the Ameer is for him. The late Sirdar Mahomed Ameer Khan, when Governor of Candahar, was a tyrant, but he was not so bad as this Governor."

As the London and Lancashire Fire Insurance Company is well known in Bombay, their last statement of accounts for 1873 may be of interest to many of our readers. The business has been a very satisfactory one, showing a considerable increase over previous years, and also a smaller percentage of loss. The total net profit available for distribution is £32,903-16-4, to be apportioned as follows:—To the reserve fund £25,000; written off against building account £1,000; dividend at 7 per cent. £6,700; balance carried forward £200; total £32,900. The actual profit would really represent a profit of about 35 per cent. on the paid-up capital.

THOSE native papers who have taken upon themselves to cry out against what they consider to be the hard measure of justice inflicted upon Mr. Surendranath Banerjea, presumably because he was a native, will see by the following, which we take from a Calcutta paper, that Englishmen are ready enough to pay a proper tribute to acknowledged native worth. Our contemporary says—"We understand that a requisition, signed by a number of Europeans and natives, has been forwarded to the Sheriff of Calcutta, asking him to call a public meeting to consider the question of a memorial to the late Mr. Justice Dwarkanath Mitra."

THE *Englishman*:—A series of articles on the reform of the turf in India have lately been published in the *Bombay Gazette*, and, though to a certain extent having reference to racing in the Bombay Presidency, many of the suggestions are equally applicable to the other Presidencies, and we recommend the stewards of the Calcutt races to peruse the articles. The writer gives the following summary of his recommendations: "Reduce the expenses of owners; increase the number of your handicaps; raise your weights; introduce steeplechases and cross-country races; study variety; give owners the Englishman's privilege of appeal; and see what can be done towards rendering the time and place of your meetings as convenient as possible."

THE appointment of a new American Minister to China is (says the *New York Tribune*) one of those ingenious surprises with which the President occasionally bursts upon a breathless Republic. The Hon. F. F. Low, who has creditably filled the office for several years, resigned. Secretary Fish, it is said, asked that Mr. Geo. F. Seward Consul-General at Shanghai, be appointed in his place. Mr. Seward has long represented the United States at Chinese ports; therefore the President thought he ought not to be appointed; and the name of Mr. B. P. Avery of San Francisco was sent to the Senate. Mr. Avery is a modest, genial, and retiring gentleman, possessing no knowledge whatever of diplomatic affairs. He is an editor of long experience, and now conducts *The Overland Monthly*. From all that can be learned of this gentleman, appointed to represent the United States at the capital of the Chinese Empire, he will be more amazed than anybody else at this sudden accession of diplomatic dignity.

THE *Army and Navy Gazette*:—A Parliamentary paper newly published shows that irrespective of the West Indian regiments every 1,000 men of the army are made up of 674 English, 237 Irish, 85 Scotch, and 4 foreigners. The recruits from both Ireland and Scotland have decreased. The statement will be pleasing to those who supposed that England, of course, including Wales, had ceased, or was fast ceasing, to contribute her fair quota to the army. But we do not at all like the Irish and Scotch falling off in their share of the duty, unless it is simply to be accepted as an evidence of the improvement in their individual circumstances, in which case we have no right whatever to be sorry. It simply comes to this, that in the army, as in the navy, a new magnet will have to be found to attract men to the service. We shall find it when we are in earnest. The education statistics are more pleasing still. "In twelve years the totals of men who could neither read or write decreased from 19 to 6 per cent., and of those who could read only, 19·7 to 5·4 per cent." We should like to see a still farther reduction. The Rhine Watch both reads and writes. The old idea that ignorant men are more amenable to discipline than men of education has been long exploded.

PRINCE ARTHUR who has left the Rifle Brigade to join the 8th Hussars, has, says the *Army and Navy Gazette*, carried away golden opinions from Aldershot. The parting of the Prince from his company was frank and soldierly, and the proceedings of a brief ceremony in connection with the presentation, to His Royal Highness, of his company in a photograph are very pleasing indeed to read. There is something which cannot fail to be gratifying to the army in the course of the young Prince. We remember well that when the Queen's sons were spoken of for their several professions, how glibly the predictions came—"Ah! yes, all a form, you know." Prince Alfred would be a "feather-bed-sailor;" Prince Arthur a "feather-bed soldier." "It was so always you know." What a depth of profound meaning exists in these two words, "you know." Well, there has not turned out anything of the feather-bed kind, we fancy. The Princes have worked after the good Teutonic fashion, mastering the details of their profession. We do not claim it as any credit to them; we hope they want no such claim. They have done no more than their duty, but they have done that, and their position gives value to their example. It will not be more satisfactory to the Queen than to the nation, which watches their several careers narrowly, and, in all its best parts is pleased when they win distinction, and play the part of men.

CAPTAIN GLOVER thus describes the Africans with whom he had to deal:—"Sakaty, Chief of the Eastern Croboe, whose detention by me has already been reported, was the only Chief of the whole Eastern Protectorate whom I found always ready, willing, and able to carry out the orders he received, and I trust Her Majesty's Government may be pleased to mark their sense of his most exceptional conduct. The Chief of Abude, in Aquapim, marched with me to Coomassie, and rendered great assistance in providing carriers. His conduct is exceptional also and should be noticed. The King of Eastern Akim, one or two Chiefs, and perhaps some hundred of his men, are the exception to what I am about to report—viz., that the Eastern Akims are the most abject cowards it is possible to conceive. They would neither scout, patrol, reconnoitre, carry, nor fight. At Conomo I threatened to burn their camp and drive them back to their women across the Prah, and only spared them for the sake of their King, a young man of 21 or 22 years. Among the cowards of the Protectorate I should consider them pre-eminent. The natives of the different tribes of the Eastern District of the Protectorate I must report as truculent, disobedient, and unreliable. That they can be got to fight on some occasions I have seen; but where there is neither pride nor shame you have no sense or feeling to work upon, save one, their fear. There has been one bright exception to this distressing report of the Eastern tribe of the Protectorate. Two companies of Christians, one of Akropong and the other of Christiansburgh, numbering about 100 each, under their two Captains, accompanied by Bible-readers of the Basle Mission, attended a morning and evening service of their own daily, a bell ringing them regularly to prayers. In action with the enemy at Adidume on Christmas day they were in the advance, and behaved admirably, since which they have garrisoned the depot at Biapah. Their conduct has been orderly and soldierlike, and they have proved themselves the only reliable men of the large native force lately assembled on the Volta."

BOMBAY.

CHEAP ADVERTISEMENTS IN THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

WITH a view to create a system of advertising which, though very successful in England, is still quite undeveloped in India, we propose to publish in future, *at low rates for cash payments*, short advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matters as small sales, business cards, situations wanted or servants required, houses or lodgings to let, changes of residence, articles lost or found, &c., &c.

The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes will be as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines.....Rs. 1
Each succeeding line ..... ,, 0 8 as.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged, for at our present ordinary rates.

No advertisement will be inserted for less than *one rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *cash*.

In future, these advertisements will always be placed immediately below the New Advertisements in our front page.

A LIBRARY NEAR BHOLESHWUR.—Through the exertions of some Hindoos a library has lately been opened near Bholeshwar.

ASSISTANT COLLECTOR OF AHMEDNUGGUR.—Mr. W. Allen, of the Bombay Civil Service, has been appointed Assistant Collector of Ahmednuggur.

RETIREMENT OF A SUBORDINATE JUDGE.—Rao Saheb Vishwasrao Bhasker Gokhle, Subordinate Judge at Joonere, in the Poona district, retires from the service from 15th June next.

PRESIDENCY SURGEON,—Dr. A. H. Hughes has been appointed to act as Presidency Surgeon, 1st District, with attached duties, during the absence of Dr. Ward on privilege leave.

PORT OF CARWAR.—The Government has sanctioned the continuance for another year of the scale of pilot and pilotage fees and of fees for the use of Government moorings in the port of Carwar.

A CRICKET MATCH was played on Tuesday last between the elevens of the "Albert" and "North and South" Cricket Clubs on the Tardeo ground. The latter were beaten by nine wickets and three runs.

TRANSLATOR'S DEPARTMENT.—Mr. Raghavendra Ramchundra, acting senior Canarese and Marathi translator and interpreter on the Appellate Side of the High Court, has been granted privilege leave of absence for three months.

MISS CAREY GEORGE announces a reduction in the charge to the Dress Circle, to have effect from this evening, and it is to be hoped that this may cause that part of the house to be better filled than it has been. Miss George's Company have the reputation of being very good in Burlesque, and Cinderella is announced for repetition to-night.

FATAL ACCIDENT.—On Wednesday an inquest was held at Bhundarwara on the body of one Soonderjee, a carpenter, who had met with an accident by falling into the dry dock in H. M.'s Dockyard, Fort, on the 18th inst., and expired from the effects of the injuries he had sustained. The jury found that death was caused by concussion of the brain.

STATEMENT OF SILVER BALANCE IN THE MINT.—Value of silver in the Mint on the morning of the 11th May 1874, Rs. 72,70,992; add, silver received during the week, Rs. 18,64,538; deduct, new coin paid during the week, Rs. 18,00,079; balance, Rs. 73,35,451. There are in addition 12,46,873 rupees' worth of silver bullion belonging to private individuals deposited in the Mint vaults and awaiting assay.

A NATIVE paper gives currency to an absurd *canard* that Mr. Souter, the Commissioner of Police, had summoned to his presence a Parsee gentleman who had received a letter from Mr. Dunbar, M.P., about the motion in the House of Commons for correspondence regarding the Bombay riots. Of course, Mr Souter has done nothing so outrageously foolish. Besides, Mr. Dunbar is an intimate friend of his and is not likely to press the case against him unfairly.

JUDICIAL APPOINTMENTS.—From a list of officers in the Judicial Department of the Civil Service, as it stood on the 1st inst., we find that there are eight appointments of first grade Judges, each drawing Rs. 2,325 per month; three appointments of second grade Judges drawing Rs. 1,800; one appointment of a Joint Judge, drawing 1,800; two appointments of Senior Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 1,200; two appointments of first grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 900; three appointments of second grade Assistant Judges, drawing Rs. 800; and two appointments of third grade Assistant Judges, Rs. 600.

TRACHER AND COMPANY.—The tenth annual general meeting of shareholders of the company was held yesterday at the Fort premises, Mr. Adam Tait in the chair. There was a good attendance of European shareholders, one native shareholder forming the solitary exception. The report and accounts for the year ending 31st March last were adopted; a dividend of 7 per cent. for the past year was declared; Mr. T. F. Punnett was re-elected a director; Mr. C. A. Winter was confirmed a director in place of Mr. C. W. Prescot; and Mr. John Cruddas was elected an additional member of the managing committee. Messrs. Mowat and O'Connel were appointed auditors for the ensuing year at Rs. 350 each. The old articles of the company were rescinded and new articles of association adopted in their stead, subject to confirmation at a future meeting. A report of the proceedings will appear in an early issue.

BREACH OF THE PEACE.—At the Fort Police Court, yesterday, before the Acting Senior Magistrate, three young Parsees named Sorabjee Manockjee, Pestonjee Nasserwanjee, and Ardaseer Shapoorjee, were charged with using indecent, abusive, or insulting words, or behaving in an insulting manner, towards Mrs. Mary Ann Gilder, with intent to provoke a breach of the peace. On Wednesday afternoon, in Marine Lane, the defendants asked complainant for water, which she refused, and they thereupon used abusive and insulting language. The evidence of the complainant was corroborated in material points by two witnesses. The defendants denied having made use of any abusive language, and stated that complainant had kept their croquet implements and would not return them, and it was not true that they asked for water. The magistrate upon the evidence bound over the defendants to keep the peace.

SHOCKING MURDER AT NERIAD FOR THE SAKE OF ORNAMENTS.—A few days ago, a Hindoo lad, aged about eight years, was murdered at Neriad for the sake of his ornaments. We glean some particulars of this horrible crime from the *Niti Prakash*, a Gujarattee paper published at Kaira. It appears that the lad lived with his mother in a hut in the village of Igolee, in the Neriad talooka. One day the mother sent for a carpenter to repair some articles. The carpenter's attention was directed to the boy, who had ornaments on his person worth about Rs. 30. In the course of the afternoon the carpenter enticed away the boy to a field, where a ter having taken off his ornaments he murdered him in a brutal manner and buried him in the field. The mother in the evening went in search of her boy but could not find him anywhere and reported the matter to the police On the following morning the corpse was found in the field. The carpenter was arrested with the ornaments in his possession.

THE BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A HINDOO AT THE BYCULLA FLATS.—Mr. Nana Morojee, Acting Second Magistrate of Police, attended the Jamsetjee Hospital on Wednesday, and took the deposition of a Hindoo named Visram Luxmon, who was assaulted on the previous day by some persons at the Byculla Flats. The deposition was taken in the presence and hearing of Mahadoo Narayen, Luxmon Tanoo, Soorka Shivalker Gosavee and Babajee Gungoojee, who had been arrested by the police as his assailants. The deponent said—"I am employed as a workman in a spinning factory, and live at Chuna-ka-Bhatee. My wife Raya was enticed away from my house about nine days ago, and I suspected Mahadoo Narayen, who is now before me, as the party who had enticed her away, and I at the same time gave information about the matter to the police authorities. I know the other three persons, who are now before me, namely, Luxmon Tannoo, Soorka Shivalker Gosavee, and the third, who calls himself Babajee Gungoojee. The aforesaid Soorka is employed as a ramoosee at a railway station. He called at my house yesterday in the morning at about 6 o'clock, and after informing me that some trace had been found of my missing wife induced me to go with him to a field near the race-course. After our arrival there the other three persons came up and Mahadoo made a remark to the effect that I should never again have my wife. He and Luxmon then assaulted me. They threw me down on the ground, and with their clenched fists struck me very severely on my mouth and head, so that I bled profusely from my nose and mouth, and became perfectly insensible. When I came to myself to-day I found I was in the hospital. Although Soorka and Babajee were present they took no part in assaulting me. Before being assaulted as aforesaid, I had not been injured in any way, and the state of my health was perfectly sound. When Mahadoo and Luxmon were assaulting me Soorka told them not to do so, but they did not mind him. My wife is the daughter of Mahadoo's aunt." The deponent lies in a precarious state in the hospital.

MORTUARY RETURNS.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday the 19th May, was 345, being 41 more than in the preceding week, 22 more than the total of the week ending 20th May 1873, and 13 less than the mean of the corresponding period in the previous five years. During the week 244 births were reported in the different districts of the city.

SECTION OR SUB-SECTION.	Population by Census of 1872.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total.	Total births ex still-born.
Colaba &c.	16,001	...	2	...	1	1	1	...	10	4
Fort, Southern.	2,363	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Fort, Northern.	23,732	...	7	...	1	1	1	...	12	16
Esplanade	10,464	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2	1
Market	43,198	...	11	...	4	...	2	1	23	31
Mandvee	33,100	1	11	...	1	2	3	...	23	10
Dhukla	36,748	2	9	...	2	2	2	...	21	11
Oomburkharee.	49,873	2	11	...	...	3	4	...	39	22
Dongree	25,506	...	8	...	3	1	5	...	18	10
Bholeshwar ...	37,031	...	4	...	5	...	3	...	16	12
Phuneswaree...	20,769	...	3	...	3	...	1	...	7	3
Bhoolesh wur...	36,029	...	8	...	2	2	3	...	24	5
Khardundee ..	23,628	...	5	4	2	2	3	...	20	13
Koombarwara..	27,594	...	8	5	1	3	...	...	20	16
Khetwaree.....	24,817	...	2	...	...	2	...	...	6	8
Girgaum	21,230	...	7	...	...	...	1	...	13	14
Chorpatee	7,531	1	2	...	1	...	1	...	5	2
Walkeshwar	7,741	1	1	...	...	...	1	...	3	3
Mahaluxmee....	4,317	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Mazagon	20,973	1	1	...	1	...	...	...	3	6
Tarwaree	10,085	1	...	...	...	...	1	...	3	10
Kamat. & Bye.	75,028	...	5	4	3	3	10	...	40	20
Parell	15,773	1	3	...	1	2	...	...	8	4
Seoree	4,460	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Sion	11,572	...	2	...	1	...	...	...	5	7
Mahim	14,310	...	3	...	1	4	...	...	10	5
Worlee.....	10,742	...	3	...	...	...	...	...	3	4
Water Division	22,000	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	2	2
Non-resident & unknown		...	1	...	...	...	...	1	2	11
Bombay.....	644,409	10	119	4	39	25	43	2	345	244
Mean of corresponding weeks in the preceding five years.		48	106	4	27	25	37	6	332	179

The following statement shows the number of deaths of the different races or castes:—

RACE OR CASTE.	Small-pox.	Fever.	Cholera.	Nervous System.	Resp. System.	Digestive System.	Accidents and violence.	Total (including other diseases.	Total births ex of still born.
Boodhist—Jain, &c.....	...	5	...	3	...	2	...	14	11
Brahman.....	1	4	...	1	...	4	...	13	9
Lingaet	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	1
Bhatia	...	4	...	1	...	...	...	7	4
Hindoo of other Caste..	4	68	4	23	11	13	1	160	130
Hindoo Out-caste.....	...	4	...	3	2	3	...	20	10
Moosulman.....	3	23	...	3	9	17	1	91	45
Parsee	2	3	...	3	2	4	...	18	18
Jew	...	1	...	2	1	1	...	4	...
Native-Christian	...	6	...	2	...	1	...	12	10
Indo-European	...	...	...	...	...	1	...	1	1
European.....	...	1	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Negro-African	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Chinese.....	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Unknown Race	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1	...
Total...	10	119	4	39	25	46	2	345	244
Corresponding week '72.	21	107	2	29	23	41	4	323	239

EDUCATION IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT,
Bombay Castle, May 1874.

Regarding a letter from the Acting Director of Public Instruction, No. 6357, dated 9th February 1874, forwarding a copy of the Report on Public Instruction for 1872-73, (without the Tables required by the Government of India, which will be forwarded hereafter) the local Government have passed the following

Resolution.—It is satisfactory to record a still further progress in the number of Government schools and scholars during the year 1872-73. The increase in each of the last four years is shown in the following table:—

Years.	1869-70.	1870-71.	1871-72.	1872-73.
Schools	267	313	564	332
Scholars....	10,443	9,467	19,370	13,226

This does not include private institutions receiving aid from Government or those schools in native States merely under inspection. Police and Jail schools are also excluded. The net increase of these schools is no less than 80, and of their scholars 6,370. Thus the total net increase of schools for the year under review would be 412 and of scholars 19,596. The whole number of schools, whether Government or private, amount to 4,087; and the average monthly number of scholars on the rolls throughout the year was 217,370.

2. The total expenditure of Departmental Funds was £228,073, being an increase of £13,988 on that of the previous year. Of this increase only a sum of £3,845 was met from Provincial Funds, the balance of £10,143 coming from Local Funds. The largely increased expenditure was however in part nominal, nearly £3,000 being charges for buildings erected in the previous year, but adjusted in the year under report.

3. It is satisfactory to observe that the progress made is not confined to one class of schools. Since the increase to the College staff in the Elphinstone College, 118 freshmen have joined; and there are now 184 on the rolls, a number far exceeding that of last year. While the students in the Deccan College have risen from 83 to 99, and in the Engineering College there is an increase of 5 undergraduates. The Sir Jamsetjee School of Art shows no falling off. The average attendance in 1871-72 was 57 against 55 in the previous year, and in the year under review 79; and though Government have reason to hope for improvement in the School, both from what Mr. Chatfield calls its increased "Solidarity" and the more direct supervision of the Department, still the progress of the pupils under Mr. Kipling's care in architectural sculpture, and in decorative painting under Mr. Griffiths, is sufficiently proved by the results of the annual examination and the prizes awarded at the Calcutta Exhibition.

4. Although the number of candidates for Matriculation was 872 against 875 of last year, it is satisfactory to observe that the percentage of passed candidates shows an improvement of 17 per cent., no fewer than 378 having passed. The result is satisfactory, as the failure of so many candidates to pass in 1869-70 had attracted the attention of Government.

5. In the Resolution on last year's report the Government noticed as a healthy sign the demand for primary education, and it is satisfactory to learn that the net increase of Vernacular schools managed by the Department for the year was 277, and of scholars 11,037. The classification of Vernacular schools meets with the full approval of Government. His Excellency in Council cannot lose sight of the intimate connection between the Land Revenue System of this Presidency and the scheme of its Founders for improving the education of the agricultural classes. Colonel Davidson, so far back as 1839, expected to reserve a sufficient percentage of the Imperial Land Revenue to provide for the education of the masses; and out of the 6·25 per cent. of the Land Revenue which has been levied for local purposes since 1863, one-third goes to form the Educational Cess Fund which is the mainstay of Vernacular education. His Excellency in Council would be glad if the Government of India could find it possible to forego a more substantial portion of the increased land revenue to local requirements.

6. For the year under review, the income from the cess, inclusive of the fees was £86,434, showing an advance of the previous year of £6,609. But notwithstanding this improvement the Educational Funds are quite inadequate to meet the demands made upon them by the village communities; and as His Excellency in Council lays the greatest stress upon primary education, it becomes necessary to consider whether in the absence of more liberal assistance from Imperial Revenues, some saving could not be effected from other sources. Although the charges for higher education may be assumed to have reached their maximum, it is not likely that any reduction can be effected in them. But His Excellency would direct the attention of the Director to the working of the night schools and female schools.

7. The former were originally opened at Kolhapore and intended for adult artizans or labourers who were engaged in work during the day. There appear to be in the year under report 85 Government night schools in British territory, with an average daily attendance of 1,807. The total cost of these schools is not separately shown, but it is evident that in the year 1872-73 their increase was rapid, and Government approve of the orders which have been issued for closing such as have failed. Colonel Waddington reports that they do not answer "the object for which they were intended." Dr. Bühler is "disappointed with their progress." In the North-East Division they seem to be more successful: but in the Southern Division "no satisfactory results are obtained." In Sind where it would appear that the schools are popular with the artizan class of Mussulmans "several of the night schools are working well." The Educational report of the year just passed will enable Government to arrive at some definite conclusion about these schools, but it may be doubted whether the experiment is worth trying in villages and whether it will not be better to limit it to large towns and cities, where a sufficient number of adults can be collected to form classes under masters solely appointed for this work.

8. With reference to the cost of female schools, to which attention was directed last year, the Director reports that the number of Government schools rose from 177 to 187, and of scholars from 6,988 to 7,482, at a cost to Government of £4,500. It is satisfactory to record that two new schools, one in Belgaum and the other in Bombay, have been opened without Government assistance, so that it may be presumed that in some quarters the demand for female education is real. Colonel Waddington, however, reports that in the Central Districts "the real progress made is small." In the Northern Division the Inspector reports that "to keep girls schools in villages is to throw away money." In the Southern Division the report states "much of the money spent on girls' schools might be far more advantageously employed in maintaining more boys' schools for the benefit of the classes who pay the Local Fund Cess." Mr. Fulton reports "no change in the number of female schools" in Sind, but expresses a belief that "the incompetence of the teachers retards their progress"

9. His Excellency in Council is not prepared to do more at present than direct the special attention of the Department to these two classes of schools. The Government fully recognize the importance and civilizing tendency of female schools, and in the large towns it is evident that their success is assured: but in the villages much caution is wanted; and where the alternative lies between providing for the education of a large number of boys, or attempting to introduce female education, the claims of the former seem to be the strongest.

10. The progress of education in native States, especially in Kattyawar continues most satisfactory. Some of the Bhore and the Sangli schools are however backward, and it is to be regretted that the Chief of the most important Jaghir in the Southern Mahratta Country should not have set a better example. The Chief of Juth has as usual supplied no information, but as in consequence of his continued absence from his State and inattention to the orders of Government, the administration of his State has been taken charge of by Government, no time should be lost in providing for the educational requirements of the district. His Excellency will be interested in learning whether His Highness Mir Ali Moorad, whom he lately received at Sukkur, has carried out his intention of opening some schools at Khyrpoor. The accounts of the Rajkomar College continue to reflect great credit on Mr. McNaghten and his Vice-Principal and the interest shown in it by the Political Agent and his Assistants. His Excellency hopes that the College will in time extend its influence beyond the limits of Kattywar, and its benefits be appreciated by all the Chiefs of Guzerat.

11. His Excellency regrets generally the unfavourable accounts of the progress of education amongst the Mussulmans, which is ascribed partly to the apathy of the people, and partly to the indifferent qualifications of the masters. In Bombay there are only three schools for Mussulmans. The proportion of Mussulmans attending each class of Government schools to Hindus calls for some explanation. In the case of Colleges, for each Mussulman there are 18 Hindoos; in High Schools the proportion is one to 31; in middle-class schools one to 11, and in lower-class schools one to about 8; whilst night schools seem to be so far popular with Mussulmans that the proportion of Hindus under instruction is only 3 to each Mussulman. The reason for the apparent popularity of night schools with Mussulmans requiries fuller explanation, and seems to indicate that the charge of apathy is unfounded, so far as these schools are concerned. It may be, however, that their popularity is confined to the Sind Division, where Mussulmans are more numerous and enterprizing than elsewhere in the Presidency.

12. In conclusion His Excellency in Council would express his full satisfaction with the administration of the Educational Department during the past year. The reports of the Educational Inspectors of each Division and of Sind are clear and interesting; and the thanks of Government are due to the Inspectors and their subordinates for the satisfactory results of their labours. It is also evident from the reports and results recorded, that the teachers have devoted themselves to their work with zealous interest

13. The report should now be published, and copies sent to the Secretary of State and the Government of India.

INDIAN NEWS.

AN INTERESTING KRIEGSPIEL, invented and carried on under the direction of Captain Kinloch, the Assistant Adjutant General for Musketry, has come off near Rawul Pindee. The opposing forces, representing on one occasion infantry detachments, on another batteries of artillery, were carefully constructed of matting, each individual foe being life-size. It took a long time for an attacking force of artillery to overthrow the infantry dummies, but an attacking force of infantry was much more successful against dummy artillery. The casualties among the mats, in this case, were terrific.—*Pioneer*.

THE MISSING BOAT.—We have received the following particulars regarding the voyage of the boat which was missed during the cyclone. After leaving the Patna it appears to have been first driven south by the current, but afterwards on the wind setting in from the south, it was carried northwards. After the second day, the current and breeze having abated, the boat drifted along at a slow rate. All the casks and cases of liquor on board, shipped by Messrs Oakes and Company for the Patna, were thrown into the sea, with the exception of three cases. The crew subsisted for four days on a small keg of biscuits, and a little water, handed to them from the Patna before they parted from the latter. The boat went ashore opposite a village a few miles distant from Nellore. The villagers treated the crew well for four days, and gave them two rupees, raised by subscription, to help them on to Madras.

THE MOONSIFF OF PUNDOOAH.—We learn further particulars of the row in which the above participated. The moonsiff and two friends came on the railway platform in a state of intoxication, and commenced playing on the dhole, singing and drinking, having also brought a supply of liquor with them. Mr. Onraet (an East Indian), the Carriage Examiner, was at the time on duty, and was walking up and down with his lamp on the platform, waiting for a train which was almost due. The moonsiff addressed him and his nationality. Mr. Onraet then went up to him and held the lamp towards his face to see who he was, but before he could recognize the moonsiff, the latter collared Mr. Onraet, and the other two natives commenced assaulting him unmercifully. Mr. Onraet called for help; fortunately there were two European employés on the platform, and they, of course, came to Mr. Onraet's rescue. The moonsiff and his two friends were then rewarded in kind. His friends then ran away, leaving the "dispenser of justice" behind. The head constable of the Government Railway Police, on duty on the platform was a mere spectator, and offered Mr. Onraet tonic water or lemonade, &c., instead of arresting the moonsiff and his friends, and taking them to the lock-up.

A REV. GENTLEMAN PROSECUTED FOR ASSAULT.—A Mahomedan tailor named Mustan Saib yesterday, charged the Rev. A. Bartlett before Lieutenant-Colonel T. Weldon, at Egmore Police Court, with assaulting him on the evening of the 29th ultimo. The prosecutor stated that he had done some work for the defendant, and, on the evening in question, he went to the defendant's house at Codumbaukum, for payment, when he was assaulted by the defendant. The defendant here stated that he lived out of the jurisdiction of the Court. On the prosecutor being questioned in respect to this, he admitted that the defendant lived beyond the toll-gate, and said that the defendant had subsequently come into the town. His Worship, on the ground that the offence took place out of his jurisdiction, dismissed the case, and told the prosecutor that he should go to the Sydapet Court. Mr. Bartlett then applied for a summons against the prosecutor, for bringing a false charge against him, but his Worship stated that he could not bring a charge against the prosecutor in his Court, as the prosecutor's case had not been gone through. Mr. Bartlett asked his Worship if he could get no satisfaction for a false charge having been brought against him, as he simply threw a book at the prosecutor "in play." As he did not know the prosecutor's language, and the prosecutor did not know his language, Mr. Bartlett wanted the prosecutor to leave the house, and as he could not explain himself, threw a book at the prosecutor for the latter to understand what was meant. His Worship told Mr. Bartlett that if he insisted he could have his summons, but that he would advise him to wait and see if the prosecutor would take any further steps. Mr. Bartlett wanted to know if the summons could not be made returnable at once, and on receiving a reply in the negative, he thought it best to adopt his Worship's advice and drop the case.—*Madras Times*.

THE CLAIMANT LEGH.—Mr. Justice Pontifex the other day gave an *ex parte* decree in the case of the claimant John Pennington Legh. The claimant, who is in England, had filed his suit for the recovery of considerable property situate in Calcutta, so far back as 1862, in the late Supreme Court, and the case was thrown out owing to his attorney having failed to give the necessary security, which the rules of the late Supreme Court required. The suit was again revived some years ago, and had fallen through for the same reason. It was revived for the second time in 1872, and had been pending up to a few days ago, when it was finally determined by the above learned Judge. Though a decree has been given in favour of the claimant, the Court refused to grant an order for the sale of the property. Mr. Goodall, Mr. Legh's attorney, produced a power-of-attorney, authorising him to sell the property and to remit the proceeds of the same to England; but the Court, not being quite satisfied with the identity of the claimant, ordered the property to remain in the hands of the receiver till such time as the claimant's identity was fully established. The facts of the case, as appeared from certain affidavits filed before the Court, were that John Legh claimed the property as heir to the estate of the late Mr. Willoughby Legh, who died Calcutta in 1810, and left the property in trust and as a marriage settlement to his daughter, Mrs. Sally Murray. The latter had only a life interest in the property, and after her death, it was to revert to the surviving heir or next of kin of the late Willoughby Legh. Sally Murray, who died in 1845, left a will, under which she appointed Messrs. Valeski, DeSilva, and DeCruz as her executors. Though, according to her will, the property was to be made over to the Official Assignee, two of the executors, after taking out probate, kept possession of the

teristic of our painters, but might be less so if they all went through the same routine of tuition. He certainly owes nothing to academies, nor to other masters. He has this year been more painstaking, and has resisted the temptation to indulge in executive bravura, by which he seemed likely to be led astray when he had emancipated himself from the hardness of his early works and acquired full freedom of hand.

Mr. Frith sends one of those large representations of contemporary familiar life with countless figures, which he selects and arranges with so much tact and intelligence, so as to tell the story in all its minutiæ, whether pleasing or painful, vulgar or "genteel," and which he paints so cleverly, smartly, and nattily. True to his sympathy with popular experiences, Mr. Frith has chosen a scene which many Londoners have witnessed in their trips to Boulogne—*i.e.*, "Blessing the Children" (243), an incident in the great annual procession in honour of the Blessed Virgin at that favourite Anglo-French watering-place. But the subject appeals to feelings more gentle, pure, and humane than the "Derby Day," the "Baden Kursaal," and parts of the "Railway Station." It will, we believe, prove not less generally attractive on that account. Moreover, the scene affords a wider scope for picturesque treatment, play and gaiety of colour, and even greater variety of character. The work has been a labour long and patient but evidently one of real enjoyment; the figures are on a larger scale than in those of Mr. Frith's pictures with which it admits comparison; and the extremely multifarious details are painted with much initiative skill, and with a care that is oftly too uniformly precise. By taking advantage of an angle in the Boulogne High-street, the whole of the procession with the waving banners, the canopied image of "Our Lady of Boulogne," the ecclesiastics, the contingents—military, naval, and civil—together with the crowd of spectators (including the artist himself) on the trottoirs and at the windows, are brought into view. On our right the major part of the procession is receding towards the distance, and the prespective linear and aerial of the retiring lines, both of the figures and houses, is capitally managed. More immediately in the foreground to our left we have the principal incident—the Bishop of Arras in his sumptuous vestments, preceded by his crosier-bearer, and chanting canons, followed by two vicaires generaux, and attended by other clergy, attached to his function, raising his hand in benediction of the children, some of whom are afflicted, that are pressed from all sides by mothers and *bonnes* towards him to kiss his robes. This gives occasion for some pretty touches of shyness in the little ones, and of joy in the mothers, who kiss their cherubs after the consecrating ceremony. There are, of course, some representatives of perfide Albion, particularly at a balcony, with the pious if not complimentary inscription beneath, "Priez pour l'Angleterre;" there are young lady zealots on their knees; and there is the inevitable gendarme disposed to "run in" an obtrusive boy past blessing, with many other episodes impossible to enumerate within our limits. We will only object that some of the faces seem to us too ivory-smooth and clean—not tanned by sun and salt, or modelled and characterised with the force of the accessories. Something of the same remark applies to Mr. Frith's life-size single female figure-subjects, though otherwise charming—viz., "Wandering Thoughts" (167), "Pamela" (74), "Asleep" (420), and "Prayer" (1331).

Mr. Faed reminds one of former triumphs in a pathetic incident of Scotch cottier family life, which he has rendered feelingly and naturally though approaching perilously near to sentimentality and claptrap. The title is "Forgiven" (227) and the domestic drama of which the situation depicted is the *denoument* is indicated in extracts quoted in the catalogue from a letter, real or imaginary, of the mother. The daughter, having married in disobedience to her father's wishes, and been forsaken by a worthless husband, has now returned to the old home, and in grief and shame buries her face in her hands. Her mother, in whose comely, kindly, and sagacious old face the chief interest of the picture centres, bends over her in pity, and gives a tacit welcome by extending her arms to the babe on her daughter's knee. But the father, still proud, though aged and broken, cannot quite relent, and turns from the loaf he was cutting to go out and calm his resentment. A puppy, a cat, and a kitten have their share in the scene. If not quite so vigorous or as admirable in colour as some previous works, the play of varied hues is pleasing, and the handing is descriptive yet unobtrusive. A little more concentration with solidity seems desirable, and might have been attained by the toning of parts. Mr. Faed has two smaller figure-subjects, which are rather vague in treatment.

Mr. Pettie justifies his recent election to Academic full membership. His chief picture represents a scarlet-robed Cardinal, lean, astute, and audacious, burning a document containing "A State Secret" (223), the dangerous nature, the probable treachery or possible treason of which is suggested by the grim care with which he holds the last remnant of the document while the flame is turning it to tinder, and by the terrified air with which a monk in attendance watches the proceeding. The bronze on the table, of Hercules strangling Antæus, is also not without suggestiveness. The mass of red (rather artificially lighted, as we think, and with reflexes too strong) cannot fail to catch the visitor's eye; the energy both of the conception and execution will almost as certainly strike his imagination, and he is not likely to readily forget the vengeful look of the Cardinal—watching the combustion as the Master of the Holy Inquisition might gloat over an auto-da-fé. The effect of the flame against the scarlet robe is an exceedingly clever bit of imitation. A smaller picture, full of spirit, character, and humour, shows a young Cavalier drawing on a tennis-court wall a caricature in charcoal of "Old Noll," to the intense delight of two other Royalists, whose natural exclamation or cacchination, "Ho! ho! ho!" (1363) furnishes the title. An expressive and graceful picture of "Juliet and Friar Lawrence" (132) is a third contribution. Mr. Pettie has made a decided advance this year. The vigour of these works is unquestionable, and even the first just escapes the melodramatic exaggeration chargeable to some previous efforts. We can only object that the artist's skill of hand is only too palpable, and therefore, apt to intrude between the subject and spectator.

Mr. E. M. Ward continues, within the *intime* conditions of "genre," to illustrate the more-than-ever neglected domain of English history. The theme of his largest picture—intelligently selected and dramatically conceived as always—is that of Lady Rachel Russell at Whitehall imploring of Charles II. her husband's life. The heartless, obdurate King stands fondling his spaniels as he listlessly turns from the petition in his hand. His brother James, no friend to the condemned man, keeps out of view behind a screen; in the background the Duchess of Portsmouth who, it is said, was offered a bribe of £30,000 to use her influence in favour of Lord Russell, is seen entering a side door as a messenger is leaving a farther room with a letter sealed with black, presumably containing the order for execution. A minor work shows Marie Antoinette sleeping her last sleep in the prison of the Conciergerie (43). In the water-colour room is the original design (761) for the mural-painting at Westminster of "William and Mary receiving the Lords and Commons." There are also two small graceful single figures of ladies, entitled "Midsummer" (482) and "Christmas" (485). Mrs. Ward is not less felicitous than her husband in choice of subject, and the choice is always perfectly appropriate to a feminine pencil. This time it is an incident in the heroic defence of Latham House by Charlotte Tremouille, Countess of Derby. The Countess is seated with her children at table in a room of the Eagle tower, to which, for greater safety, she had retired; a shell penetrates, however, into the apartment and explodes; yet she and her children, steadied by her courage, remain collected, though an officer in the room is excusably startled. Through the open door some of the defenders are watching the besiegers from a staircase.

Mr. Calderon has divided his attention between that romantic and picturesque fifteenth century of his early predilection, when all the "damozels" were lovely and all the knights were handsome, and this modern time when, according to the artist, all the ladies are still charming, and all the men—well, they are literally or metaphorically nowhere! His chief work represents a beautiful and buxum "Queen of the Tournament" (335) standing on a dais in a tapestried hall, and placing a golden chaplet on the brow of the victor of the jousts, who, clad in steel and wearing her primrose colour on his arm, kneels at her feet. Behind him are his squires, holding his lance and casque, and around stand a gay throng of spectators. A smaller picture, wickedly entitled "Half Hours with the Best Authors" (166), discovers three young ladies, in muslin dishabille, reclining on a double sofa, two of them asleep over their books, whilst a third, with her back towards us, seems to be making merely a semblance of reading. The somnolency of the fair students must however, in charity, be attributed less to the influence of the "best authors" than to the heat of a summer afternoon sun, the glare of which is not quite excluded by the closed window-shutters. A half-length portrait of a lady is noteworthy for the pure and delicate tones of the very fair complexion. Mr. Calderon's painting is sweeter and more luxurious than ever; but we could wish for a little reality of a sterner sort, by way of contrast.

Mr. Horsley proves that there is "sterner stuff" in him than would be looked for by those who associate his name not with his frescoes at Westminster, but with those lightest, brightest, and pleasantest of pictures which he derives from a time when Old England seems to have been always *enfête galante*. We allude to his colossal composition celebrative of "The Healing Mercies of Christ" (128) in raising Jairus's daughter and the Widow of Nain's son, in restoring sight to the blind and making the lame to leap "as a hart." Children, also—representing the Kingdom of Heaven—together with Saints John and Peter, whose names are associated with similar acts of mercy, surround the Saviour. The picture is printed for a large lunette in the chapel of St. Thomas's Hospital as a gift of the late Sir William Tite. It is executed on canvas, in the so-called "marble medium," invented and used by the late Mr. Parris in his restoration of the painting of Sir James Thornhill, inside the dome of St. Paul's. Wax is an essential constituent of the vehicle, which unlike fresco, admits of the use of all colours; but it must be admitted that the effect is rather cold and opaque. Mr. Horsley's other pictures are in his customary vein. "The Poet's Theme" (344) is a young lady in a ravishing riding-costume of the eighteenth century, whose charms assuredly warrant the complimentary verses just placed in her hand by an enthusiastic youth resembling the poet Keats. Another picture presents some unforeseen as well as truthful "Sunny Effects" (52) from a large oriel, one of which is the sleep that has fallen upon a young lady, and the advance on tiptoe of a gallant who has evidently designs on her unconsciousness.

Mr. H. S. Marks likewise appears as a mural decorator in a large composition (978) illustrative of "Winter," one of a series of mediæval designs of the seasons for a billiard-room. It is a snow scene: a serving-maid, standing on a doorstep, is giving ale from a "leathern bottle" in a cup of horn to an itinerant piper and fiddler—the "waits," perhaps, of the period. The work is not, of course, of high aim; but it exemplifies the flat treatment required in mural decoration of its class. The motto is "A Quart of Ale is a Dish for a King." A more elaborate sample of the painter's rich humour and keen sense of character is his sixteenth-century version, in oil, of the never-ending dispute between "Capital and Labour" (179). A baron, who is having additions made to his hall, is summoned by his architect to the workmen's scaffold to listen to their grievances, as preferred through their spokesman, the master mason. The "capitalist" is a lofty but not implacable personage, and, to do the labourers justice, they seem to prefer their claims civilly enough; the freemasonry and trades guilds of those times were, however, hardly a counterpart to the Union of the modern working man, so the dispute will probably end without either strike or lock-out. The scene of another amusing picture is the interior of a milliner's shop, with the male proprietor recommending to a lady customer a hat, surmounted by the tall steeple of the fifteenth century, as "The Latest Fashion" (125); a strolling gentleman in long robe smiling sardonically over "A Page of Rabelais" (388) is a fourth contribution by the same painter.

Mr. Hodgson once more gathers his pictorial materials from the North African sea-board, and, although he has nothing perhaps quite so irresistible as his "Jack Ashore," there is little in the exhibition to compare with his pictures in their combination of racy humour, physiognomical truth, and general technical completeness. His largest work (286) represents the Bay of Tangiers, seen under a brilliant and beautiful effect of sunlight. H.M.S. Sultan has just arrived in the offing, and the volumes of smoke from the salute of her great guns drift majestically towards the horizon. The difficulties of the Tangierese in returning the salute are indicated in the foreground, whereon the ramparts of a fort a black slave is compelled, despite his infinite reluctance, to try to fire a disused, rusty, old gun, corded to a most primitive gun-carriage. The dubious anxiety of the bystanders as to the result of the experiment is intimated by their extreme shyness of the gun. In another picture we have a Riff market scene, with a girl—a Jewess, because unveiled—bargaining for some very "Odd Fish" (368) at a fishmonger's stall. Smaller, but not less admirable, is Mr. Hodgson's little picture (150) of an Algerian knife grinder, whose expression alone, with his lips twisted tightly awry as he scrapes away on his wheel, is enough to turn one's teeth on edge.

Here we must pause for the present.

ESCAPE OF COMMUNISTS FROM NEW CALEDONIA.

THE somewhat startling intelligence reached Melbourne by telegraph from Sydney on the 27th March, that several of the Communist prisoners at New Caledonia, including M. Henri Rochefort; M. Grousset, ex-Minister of Foreign Affairs; M. Jourde, ex-Minister of Finance; M. Pain, ex-Secretary of Foreign Affairs; M. Balliere, aide-de-camp to General Rossell; and M. Bastien Granthille, ex-commandant of the National Guard under the Communist Government, in France, had escaped, and had arrived at Newcastle, New South Wales. From Newcastle the refugees made their way to Sydney, where they became of course objects of the liveliest interest. Curiosity was naturally felt regarding the circumstances of their escape; but though communicative enough on other points, M. Rochefort and his companions declined to give the slightest information concerning the mode of their departure from their place of detention, their reason being that they did not wish to implicate anyone. The vessel in which they made their escape was the barque P. C. E., and the circumstances, as far as the Sydney journals were able to ascertain, appear to be somewhat as follow:—M. Rochefort and his companions had obtained leave to go on a fishing excursion, and they directed their boat to where the P. C. E. lay at anchor inside the reef which encircles the island of New Caledonia. They boarded the barque, which was about to sail, and hid themselves, remaining in concealment until the vessel was well out at sea. The alarm that the exiles had escaped was first given by a Noumea lodging-house-keeper, to whom a missing German, whose name is not given, and who also escaped, owed a considerable sum of money. The barque P. C. E. had left, but was still in sight when the fact that the prisoners were missing became known. A strict search was at once made throughout the shipping in harbour, it being reported that 14 in all were missing. The barque P. C. E. had started at noon, and it was assumed that the fugitives had got on board that vessel at her anchorage. The ship was in sight till 4 p.m., while the search was being made on shore, but no steps were taken to give chase to her. The Governor of New Caledonia was up the country at the time. He returned to Noumea next day, but considered it too late to send a man-of-war in chase. The account given by the officers of the P. C. E. is that the steward or mate of the barque, when 15 miles outside the reef, having occasion to visit the lazarette, discovered the stowaways in that portion of the vessel. It is said that the captain and officers, upon the discovery, held a consultation, and discussed the propriety of putting back to Noumea; but the idea was not carried out. It is stated that no one on board the barque was acquainted with the names of the stowaways, and it was only owing to the portrait of M. Rochefort being found in a stray copy of *Bow Bells* that they were aware that they had such distinguished passengers. One of the persons on board the barque, upon the discovery being made, called M. Rochefort's attention to the likeness, and he said at once, "*Ce n'est pas remarquable, c'est moi Victor Henri de Rochefort-Lucay, Comte due Royaume de France.*" M. Rochefort (who does not speak English, though MM. Grousset and Jourde do) seemed anxious to relieve any anxiety that may be felt in these colonies with respect to the probability or possibility of the escape of the convict class of prisoners in New Caledonia. He says that the position of the political prisoners and the criminals upon the island are totally different, and though they (the political prisoners) effected an escape, it is impossible for the convicts to do so. At night the latter are guarded by soldiers, who satisfy themselves each hour of the safety of their charges. During the day they work upon the roads, and are frequently counted. Of political prisoners there are two classes. The first and most important—such as M. Rochefort and his friends—are kept upon the Peninsula Ducos. They are quite free to walk about, and have good rations served out to them; they are not obliged to wear a prison dress, but can purchase what clothes they require from the the Government storekeeper. Twice a week only their roll is called. They are also guarded (not very effectively, it is evident) by soldiers and gaolers, and no one is allowed to approach their quarters unchallenged, either by sea or land. The second class of political prisoners are kept upon the Isle of Pines, a small fortified island not far from the mainland. If their conduct is good, after a certain time they are allowed to go over to New Caledonia to obtain employment. While at the Isle of Pines they are zealously guarded, and no one must approach the island except by special permission. When they have served their probation on the island, and go to the mainland, they are not restrained but merely required to sign the register once a month. They are then expected to maintain themselves, their condition being equivalent to that of ticket-of-leave men. MM. Jourde, Baillicre, and Bastien Granthille were of this class, and it appears escaped from Noumea itself; the other three got away from the Peninsula Ducos. There are 800 political prisoners at the peninsula; in round numers, 2,500 upon the Isle of Pines, and 400 upon the mainland. The captain of the P.C.E. declares that the Communists came on board entirely without his knowledge or connivance, but that they afterwards paid their passages.

A few days after the arrival of the Communists in Sydney, the French consul in that city forwarded the following communication to the *Herald*:—

"To the Editor of the *Herald*.

"Sir,—As some of the inhabitants of Sydney, carried away by their generous impulse, appear to be mistaken as to the real position of the men who have been sentenced to transportation and detention from France to New Caledonia, I consider it to be my duty to let the public know the truth concerning them.

"Far from being only 'exiles or political offenders', in the ordinary meaning of these terms, they have been sentenced to trasportation, and detention for offences punished at all times by the criminal laws of their country.

"They have been tried under the special jurisdiction of the military tribunals, because Paris and a portion of France were at the time under the '*etat de siege*,' and none but military tribunals could try prisoners accused of crimes such as those for which these men were convicted. They have never been considered in the light of ordinary political offenders, and they have no right to assume that name, which in any case would not palliate crimes such as plunder, arson, murder of hostages, &c., which have been committed under the temporary rule of the Commune in Paris, and complicity in which, however indirect it might be, these men cannot now repudiate.

"I shall feel obliged by your inserting this letter in your paper, if you think it necessary in the interest of truth and justice.—I have the honour to be, Sir, your very obedient servant.

"G. EUGENE SIMON, Le Consul de France.

"Consulat de France, Sydney,
April 2, 1874."

The publication of this letter provoked the following angry replies from M. Rochefort and his colleagues, which were published in the *Sydney Empire* of the 4th 5th April:—

"(Translation.)

"To the Editor of the *Empire*.

"Mr. Editor,—Several honourable citizens of Sydney are inclined to believe that my intention is to prosecute M. Simon for libel, in answer to his letter of this day about us.

"Please be perfectly sure, Mr. Editor, that although we are not to bring such a man before any court of law, still we intend offering him our most disdainful contempt. M. Simon, consul for France at Sydney, knows better than anybody else the weight of the imposture of which he is guilty.

"He knows well enough that we have not been sentenced as ordinary convicts, but as political offenders, on which account we are to-day on the same footing as Ledru Rollin, Louis Blanc, DeGent, and many others previously sentenced, and who are at the present moment the most honourable leaders of French democracy.

"M. Simon, who was a consular agent at the time I was a member of the Government of National Defence, has been under my control. He is now under M. MacMahon's, and he only obeys his master.

"He will be, perhaps, to-morrow an official under M. Gambetta, and will do then what he is doing to-day to keep his appointment.

"It is not the first time we see such things from French officials, but this fact will certainly look rather strange in the free land of Australia, where we hope that political offenders will feel safely protected, notwithstanding the dissatisfaction and angry tone of administrative time-servers.—Thankfully and truly yours,

(Signed) "HENRI ROCHEFORT.

"Sydney, April 3, 1874."

To the Editor of the *Empire*.

"Sir,—M. Eugene Simon, in a letter published this morning by the *Sydney Morning Herald*, is not afraid to say impudently that I am an ordinary convict, condemned for breaches of the common law, whilst I am a political offender, and nothing else.

"Such conduct is explained only in this way:—

"During the time we were at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs we had an opportunity to ascertain that Eugene Simon, whose buttonhole is still uncoloured, was very anxious to get some ribbons, and was doing his best, in the most shameful manner, to get such a thing.

"The Government of M. MacMahon, who cannot see his way to forgive six state prisoners for having become free once more at the very time some clever members of the actual Assembly of France dreamed that escape from New Caledonia was impossible altogether,—this Government, we say, ordered M. Eugene Simon to do his best to libel as much as he could the men asking now the hospitality of Australia.

"As obedient to his master as any menial servant, M. Eugene Simon may have deserved the favours of the 24th May Government; but at the same time he must expect the contempt of all honest people.—Truly yours,

"Sydney, April 3." "OLIVIER PAIN."

To the Editor of the *Empire*.

"Dear Sir,—I feel seriously sorry for the French consul on account of the letter I have just read in the *Sydney Morning Herald*. Till now I was under the impression that our foreign agents were up to their business and knew the laws of France. I am surprised by the rather strange letter of M. Eugene Simon.

"I do not care much for giving him an explanation, which he is unable to understand, unless I was to fill up all your paper, and yet it would be doubtful. I think it is enough for me to inform M. Simon that I belong to as honourable a family as his own; that I have friends and acquaintances who have not forgotten me, and who will very much despise the untrue information given by such a public insulter.—Yours truly,

"A. BALLIERE, Architect-surveyor.

"April 3, 1874.

"To the Editor of the *Empire*.

Sir,—It is not without a feeling of patriotic shame that I read the strange letter addressed yesterday to the *Herald* by the consul of France. It is sad to see my country represented, in a city like Sydney, by a man whom it is necessary to accuse either of ignorance or a want of honour.

"The French consul asserts that my companions and myself, in fact, are ordinary convicts, and not political offenders. By such a base affirmation he shows that he does not even know the essential difference between 'transportation,' applied in France to ordinary criminals, and 'deportation,' reserved for vanquished in civil wars. Moreover, he outrages directly the court-martial who judged us, and after examination declared us personally innocent of murder or arson, and convicted only of high treason against the Government of the day.

"If the French consul knows these distinctions, as it is the duty of every diplomatic agent, whose least merit must be the knowledge of usual laws, he shows, in presenting facts under a false light, a total want of respectability.

"I did not want this new proof to know to what degree of ignorance and degradation had fallen, in our unfortunate country, the old classes who pretend to the exclusive management of public affairs, and of which the French consul in Sydney is so brilliant a specimen. But my intention not being in this letter to trest this question, which is the cause of all our revolutions, I only wish to address to the French consul the following challenge:—

"If we are ordinary criminals, let him claim our extradition, and send us back to the Governor of New Caledonia.'

"We wait, without fear, the result, which is not doubtful, of course, if the French consul is right.

"I am, Sir, thankfully and truly yours,

"PASCHAL GROUSSET.

"Sydney, April 3."

"To the Editor of the *Empire*.

"Sir,—M. Simon's impertinent letter requires an answer. I have the honour to request a small space in your journal.

"M. Simon makes use of an equivoque in his attack on my friends and myself. We have been found guilty—1, of attempt to overthrow he Government of the day; 2, of having incited the people to civil war—crimes acknowledged by all nations as political, and punished by *deportation* in France.

"I will not otherwise answer M. Simon's untruthful attack. I am sure that all honest men, whatever their political opinions, will regard his conduct as it justly deserves.—I am yours thankfully, FR. JOURDE.

"Sydney, April 3, 1874."

The publication of M. Simon's letter excited in Sydney some little feeling of symphathy in favour of M. Rochefort and his companions, and a meeting was held, not largely attended, at which an "address of welcome" was adopted. This was afterwards presented by a deputation of eight citizens, and on the same occasion M. Rochefort was presented with some specimens of gold quartz, and M. Grousset with a walking-stick, as souvenirs of their visit to Sydney. On the 11th inst. Messrs. Rochefort, Grousset, Jourde, and Pain left Sydney for America in the mail steamer Cyphrenes. M. Bastien Granthille proceeded to Newcastle on the 9th, to leave there by sailing vessel for San Francisco, where he intends remaining with some of his relatives. The other four purpose proceeding to Europe without delay. M. Rochefort intends going first to London, and from thence will probably go to Switzerland, where one of his children has been at school since the death of his wife, which occurred about three months after his trial.—*Melbourne Argus*.

Holloway's Ointment and Pills.—Gout, Rheumatism, Sciatica.—These maladies are always more or less connected with disorder or disease of the digestive organs, hence the facility with which they yield to Holloway's remedies. Temporary alleviation immediately follows the proper application of this soothing Ointment, while the Pills, taken internally, reduce the digestive functions to order and avert all inflammatory tendencies. Nervous invalids will derive ease and consolation from the influence of these medicaments, which are free from mercury and all noxious ingredients. Holloway's celebrated Ointment and Pills present, at a trifling outlay, the means of preserving the health or uprooting disease which have assailed the body though accident, luxury, indolence, or other causes.

MR. JENKINS ON THE STATE OF ENGLAND.

(*Standard*)

"GLANCES at Inner England," is the title of a book which starts with the amusing paradox that the English Government is the best Government, and that the English people is the worst governed people in the world. Our Government is better even than the American Government—a stretch of liberality on the author's part for which however he compensates himself immediately afterwards by the most slashing denunciations of everything else in England. Mr. Jenkins, who built up an anomalous reputation on "Ginx's Baby," is now a member of Parliament, and will, we trust, soon become imbued with that sense of responsibility which is seldom entirely wanting to men in that position. As it is, however, he has tossed before the world, on the authority of a British M.P., a farrago of childish exaggeration which it is difficult to read with common patience.

According to this eminent philanthropist the giant evil under which England is labouring at the present day is vested interests. These meet you, he says, at every turn, and obstruct all useful legislation. The Crown, the Church, the aristocracy, the army, the navy, and the Bar, our schools, railways, turnpikes, markets, trade, agriculture, commerce—what are they but one gigantic web of vested interests? To such a question as this we can only demur, and say, what then?

The vested interests which Mr. Jenkins enumerates are the English nation. And it is the English way to have things so conducted. But of the national character and traditions he takes not the slightest account. He inveighs against the Church of England as a "vested interest," and complains that "an Established Church minister will not enter a Nonconformist pulpit, and that a Nonconformist miuister must not enter a Church desk." Of course not. But he forgets that this is the will of the people, and the will of a people too, which, according to himself, has more direct control over the action of its Government than even the American people. A system which happens to be distasteful to himself is supposed by Mr. Jenkins, in common with many other gentlemen in a similar predicament, to be necessarily forced on other persons. Englishmen are groaning under "vested interests," which seem, in Mr. Jenkins's vocabulary, to be only another name for realised property, and philanthropists like himself who wish to help them cannot do so for the obstacle. But he does not consider that he is speaking of the entire nation, and that what his proposition comes to is simply this, that England might be a very fine country indeed, if it were not for the people who inhabit her. It is Englishmen who spoil England, and prevent the best Government in the world from bearing its natural fruits. We have heard of a man being no one's enemy but his own. But we never heard before of a whole nation answering to this description. Englishmen at all events choose to live in a certain way, and keep up certain institutions which they have found hitherto conducive to their greatness and prosperity; and if Mr. Jenkins does not like them he had better have stayed in America. It must have been a terrible blow to his feelings to come home and find the nation Conservative.

Having sketched the ill effects of vested interests and privilege, though he illustrates the former only by the case of the Church of England, being afraid, apparently, to burn his fingers with the Crown or the aristocracy, our censor goes on to condemn what he calls the "policy of repression." We should be puzzled to know where to look for it. Mr. Jenkins is apparently of opinion that to protect life and property is a policy of repression. What, at least, are we to conclude from such remarks as the following—"and when lately in "Wales a clique of capitalists were withstanding "40,000 miners and ironworkers, the increased police, "the prepared soldiery, and the fear of all England "showed what that may involve?" That is to say, that 40,000 miners and ironworkers, if not allowed to dictate their own terms, were to be allowed, on Mr. Jenkins's principle, to revenge themselves on those who refused them. Else what is the meaning of condemning the "policy of repression," of which this is an example? But after all it is difficult to deal seriously with a writer who declares that the working men of England "are cleverly and persistently associated by the Whig and Tory press with the acts or expressions of a handful of internationalists in London and of a few Republican agitators." Where is the Whig and Tory press which does this? Will Mr. Jenkins point out the miscreants, and it shall not be our fault if ample justice is not inflicted on them? But what nonsense it is to write or talk in such a fashion at the present day. The working man calumniated or villified! Why, the working man has been the spoiled child of politics. He has been flattered, and coaxed, and coddled till we wonder his brain was not turned. Mr. Jenkins's statement is a figment of his own imagination, like four-fifths of the rest of his assertions.

Of course, in this sweeping denunciation of English society we must expect to find something about the agricultural labourer. He is brought in as the *ne plus ultra* of human degradation. Families of ten and twelve persons sleep together in a single room for twenty years; the father of a family is expected to bring them up on ten shillings a week. The workhouse in the winter, and ignorance and famine always, are the principal features of peasant life in modern England. We do not know what effect such statements may produce upon Americans who had the privilege of hearing Mr. Jenkins deliver them in the form of lectures. Elijah Pogram is still, we fear, the representative of only too numerous a class. But among well-informed Englishmen they can excite only a feeling of disgust. They convey just as true a picture of the English peasantry as young Windham of the English aristocracy. And if a sensational lecturer had taken what was known of that gentleman's domestic life and given it out to the Americans as the normal life of an English aristocrat, he would hardly have been violating the truth more than this sincere reformer. At home, fortunately, such violence defeats itself. Most people know that such ideas of the agricultural labourer are an exploded delusion; and when they find an English member of Parliament gravely reproducing them, nothing else that he may say is likely obtain much credit. But abroad it is different, and if Mr. Jenkins can reconcile the propagation of such errors in a foreign country with the duty which he owes to his own, we are glad to believe that there are very few Englishmen who could."

PICKINGS FROM PUNCH.

MAY 2ND, 1874.

A LIKELY RESULT.—The man who picked up an acquaintance soon dropped him again.

"TIME BY THE FORELOCK!"

Dodger.—"Hullo, how are you! Can't stop, though, or I shan't miss my train!"

Codger.—"Catch it, you mean."

Dodger.—"No, I don't. I always used to miss my right train, so now I always miss the one before it, and get home in time for dinner! ta, ta!"

THE PASSION FOR OLD CHINA.

Husband.—"I think you might *let me* nurse that teapot a little now, Margery! You've had it to yourself all the *morning*, you know!"

"THE OLD STORY!"

John Bull—. "O, hang your charges and counter-charges! you're one just as bad as the other! ten millions a-year for my navy, and—*and not a ship to my back, as usual!*"

THE GRAVE-DIGGER'S REMONSTRANCE.
(To Sir H. Thompson.)

Who are you, to be thieving
The poor Sexton's bread?
How can we earn our living
If you urn our dead?

ILLI ROBUR, ET ÆS TRIPLEX....!

"Why, Cook, I declare! here comes the long-lost tortoise Uncle Philip gave us last year! And out of the coal-cellar, of all places in the world!"

"Lor,' Miss Grace, is that the tortoise? Why, I've been a-usin' of 'im all through the winter to break the coals with!"

ASHANTEE GLOVER.

The thanks of one House, and much praise from the other,
Is this the reward that we give our brave Glover?
Promotion and honours are scattered about,
But the hero of heroes is strangely left out.
His share is the many fine things that were said.
'Tis excellent butter—but where is the *bread*?

ON A SWEET THING CRAMMING FOR MIDDLE CLASS EXAM.

See that meek maiden at her logic toiling,
Her fair cheek wan, her soft, sweet brains a-boiling!
What's worse, I ask, in barbarous times' worst ills?—
Than women thus set grinding at their mills?

AN EXEMPTION.—The new bill which has been introduced into the House of Commons, to alter the law affecting jurors, does not propose to abolish the Old Jewry in the City of London.

THE PRESS AND THE PRINCE OF DARKNESS.

If the *Echo* is worthy of its name, it has not reproduced words never spoken in stating that:—

"Bishop Hedley (Roman Catholic) while preaching in Monmouth on Sunday evening, described the Press as 'the most powerful engine in the armoury of the devil.'"

Let us hope that the devil in whose armoury the Bishop regards the Press as an engine is only the Printer's Devil.

"WELL DONE, OLD HOSS!"

Hackney has done itself justice by carrying Professor Fawcett into Parliament, and riding double with Holms, too. It was a good stout young hackney after all—it it *did* break down under an ill-arranged load of stupid stationery. The truth is, the lively young Metropolitan Borough has no turn for anything in the stationery line. It prefers progress, and so chooses one of the most sensible, honest and straightforward promoters of progress, Professor Fawcett, in preference to Lieutenant Gill, whoever that plucky young Conservative candidate may be. Punch hasn't a notion.

MAGUS ANTI-MAGUS.

Hail! thou Episcopal Reformer thorough,
Eloquent Peterborough!
Who, deeming that too close is the affinity
'Twixt Dives and Divinity,
That money magnetises human nature,
That £ s. d. has special power to plague us,
Dost magically move the Legislature,
To exorcise Simon Magus,
Who has not sighed to own that pleasant Rectory—
With drawing-room, refectory,
Coverte adjacent, stream where trout grow lusty,
An air that's never fusty,
A village population, not too many,
Rector who, growing old, feels 'twould be wiser,
Before he dies, to turn a final penny,
And so turns advertiser?
A Country Parson may have dwelling cosy,
Where peaches ripen rosy
On southern walls, and lawns and woods and waters
Delight his numerous daughters:
But, advertised for sale, the thing looks sinister,
And moves the outer world to scorn and malice:
Suppose, to swell a surplus, the Prime Minister
Should sell a Bishop's palace!
Go on, Magee: expose a crying scandal,
That asks rare pluck to handle:
Needs both sharp-pointed wit and keen-edged humour
To lance this ugly tumour.
Those parish homes that should be altars holy,
Hallowed by saints' pure life, and blood of martyr,
It is a consummation melancholy
To see them brought to barter,
A text for agitators anti-clerical
To preach tirades hysterical
Against the unclean brood that in State churches'
O'erladen branches perches.
On, till "*Ecclesiæ aurea ædes redit*,"
And only simple Simons attempt Simony,
On, till Magee shall Magus so discredit,
Advowson-owners shy money!

BRITANNIA'S CHICKS IN A BAD WAY.

(A Fancy Sketch,—at least, Punch hopes so,—after W. Hunt.) Air—"Ten Little Niggers."

Ten British Iron-clads, above, and of, the line,
One cat her own copper off, then there were nine!
Nine British Iron-clads, much peppered in debate,
One struck a shoal—not in the charts—then there were eight!
Eight British Iron-clads, manœuvring off Dover,
One burst her boilers, then there were seven.
Seven British Iron-clads, lined all through with bricks,
The dry-rot got into one, then there were six.
Six British Iron-clads, unsteady to ride or drive,
One was rammed by all the rest, then there were five.
Five British Iron-clads, sailing round the Nore,
One fouled the Ramsgate light-ship, then there were four.
Four British Iron-clads, for harbour use, not sea,
One grounded on her own beef-bones, then there were three.
Three British Iron-clads, firing in review,
One blew her turrets through her keel, then there were two.
Two British Iron-clads, each with its monster gun,
One burst and blew her ship up, then there was one.
One British Iron-clad, won't stay, wear, steam, nor steer—
If the late bad lot come back again, p'raps *she* will disappear.

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" Rhein Westph. Lloyd's Transport Insurance Company.
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30	44 10	35 15	26 1	27 5
35	48 6	39 8	29 10	29 10

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